

Longacre's Ledger

The Journal of The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors' Society
Volume 30.3, Issue #110 www.fly-inclub.org December 2020



CONECA		
		RPD-001
DDO-002		
DDO-003		
DDO-005		
DDO-001		
DDO-007		RPD-002

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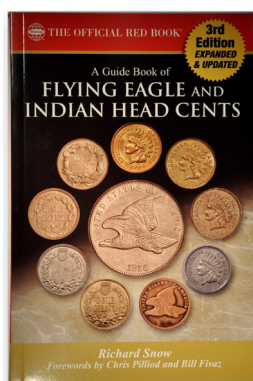
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The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Collectors' Society

Our mission is to gather and disseminate information related to James B. Longacre (1794-1869), with emphasis on his work as Chief Engraver of the Mint (1844 -1869) with a primary focus on his Flying Eagle and Indian Cent coinage.
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Please help the editor in updating any errors or changes. If you would like to become a state representative (there can be more than one per state) please contact the State Representative Chair, Charmy Harker.

On the cover...

A fabulous 1863 Die Cap strike with a second strike showing a full date. From the Chris Pilliod collection.

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Longacre's Ledger

2020 Vol. 30.3 Issue #110

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Submission guidelines

If you have a substantive article you would like to contribute, please follow these guidelines:

- ✓ If you have internet access, you can send text to the editor's e-mail address below. Please send images in separate files.
- ✓ You may also send files and images on a CD-W disk or other storage device to the editor's address below. Storage devices will be returned upon request.
- ✓ Images of material can be made by the editor for use in the Journal. Please include the necessary return postage with the submission.
- ✓ Please feel free to contact the editor if you have any questions.

Submission deadlines

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Issue	Deadline	Show issue
#111 2021 Vol. 31.1 ...	March 1, 2021	CSNS 2021
#112 2021 Vol. 31.2 ...	July 1, 2021	ANA 2021
#113 2021 Vol. 31.3 ...	November 1, 2021	FUN 2022
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Special thanks to Charmy Harker
for proofreading the articles.

The President's Letter

By Chris Pilliod

This is my 68th President's Letter and if you are anything like the average coin collector, these days your attention has turned to virtual collecting. Coin shows are limited if any right now, flea markets have closed, shops are hit-or-miss. But nonetheless, during my furlough days I would make runs in the southeast Pennsylvania towns, Lancaster, York, Harrisburg, Allentown, Easton, Hershey, to name a few, banging on coin shop and pawn dealers doors, just to see what they might have in inventory. I kissed a lot of frogs to find a few good pieces. But eBay and Heritage and Stack's are experiencing strong activity, with many collectors adding nice pieces to their portfolios. During lunch breaks, while working from my ad hoc office in the dining room I would scour eBay and the likes looking for any opportunities to arise. While some of my collector friends actually scored some of their most prized pieces during COVID quarantine, I didn't scare up much. Almost everything I purchased was mill run, good for eBay sales and any run I made to throw a nondescript piece or two into my safe deposit box usually was overshadowed by several more being pulled out to take advantage of a hot on-line market for nice coins. "I can live without this one," I would hear myself say, and it would find its way on to eBay.

But then there was that one piece I picked up—and it is a doosie. Early on in the COVID pandemic I was taking lunch when my cellphone rang from good friend and dealer David Finkelstein. David is an all around wonderful guy who has been a friend for over 30 years. He specializes in type coins and early United States coinage, especially silver issues. He was calling to inform me that he was in the process of acquiring a very nice estate of United States error coins assembled over many decades. It had just come on the market earlier this year and said he had immediately thought of me for a particular Indian Cent error from the estate.

"Wow, that coin rings a bell," I told him over the phone. "And if I am remembering correctly it's an extraordinary piece." He asked about market value. We went back and forth on value on several of the marquis pieces in the group. In the spring I was preparing to send my youngest son off to start his college career, and wasn't thinking about spending a lot of money on

a coin. In addition I had a piece quite similar in nature and was hesitant about adding another.

It was an 1863 Capped Die Indian Cent striking. Approximately ten Capped Dies are known to exist in the Indian Cent series. Years earlier I had purchased what I felt was the nicest one I had laid eyes upon at the time. But after some thought the Finkelstein piece was worth pursuing. I felt it would be a very nice piece to add to my cabinet of Indian Cent errors and after some deliberation we struck upon a very fair price for the piece. I was very happy to add the piece to my collection, and upon receipt I was very grateful to David to allow me first shot at it. What changed my mind was the tiny exit strike, a little goodbye kiss as the coin left the press, with just the date showing. This to me added a lot of "WOW" to the piece.

This is where the most interesting journey began,



***1863 Die Cap With Dramatic Second Off-Center
Final Strike, two full dates.
My Prized COVID Acquisition***

when I embarked upon a thorough study of just how the coin was manufactured. I shared some photos with just a restricted group of numismatic friends who I knew would be interested in a look. I recall a couple of them saying “Well, someone in the Mint went in at midnight and struck that on purpose and kept it as a whimsical or souvenir piece.” And both times I replied the same, “I don’t think so... they couldn’t do this good of a job.”

In the engineering field we often make our best strides when we “characterize our observations.” It sounds sophomoric, an exercise which seemingly would produce little benefit, but it has always surprised me how often it does.

The first noteworthy observation was it is a copper-nickel issue. Close to all, if not all, capped die strikes known in the Indian Cent series are on copper-nickel issues. This one fits that bill. I’ve always wondered why??? Why are there a dozen or so known die cap errors in the Indian Cent series but all are copper-nickel. Why no Bronze issues? Only a few percent of the total Indian cents issued are actually the copper-nickel versions. I should know this—I am a metallurgist. The only working theory I could dig up is not the chemistry but related to the composition of the two alloys. The addition of nickel to copper in the small cents, while only 12%, significantly increased the hardness. As such more striking force was required to carry out the full stamping of the designs; and obviously the harder you strike an object the greater the

chance of coin-to-die adherence rather than a standard ejection into the tote bin.

How did it escape the Mint? By 1859 over 36 million cents were struck and on the whole mintages would only increase over the course of the Indian Cent years. The bottom line is, at that rate, how do you inspect every single piece. Hypothetically, if in 1859 two presses struck all the cent issues for the year, manned by two full-time inspectors (chances are they were also in charge of the equipment as well), and they worked a six-day workweek every week, well just do the math with me. They would each have to inspect and insure quality for 120 pieces PER SECOND! That’s an impossible task.

Wouldn’t the die cap get stuck on the obverse die and the machine have to be shut down for repairs? If so, it surely would have been noticed and thrown in the scrap bin. It’s a possibility, for sure. But it is more likely after a couple strokes the cap fell off and was fed into the bin of properly struck pieces. And then became a statistic to the inspector’s luck that day—would it fall into the category of “spoiled, retrieved and scrapped” or into the category of “escaped?” Undoubtedly many were indeed identified and scrapped but as the tried-and-true adage goes “visual inspection is only 80% effective.” And if you’re inspecting 120 pieces per second it won’t even be near 80%.

Numismatic friends often ask me what are the greatest errors ever made? And I always say the same thing... the ones which were scrapped at the Mint.



***1863 and 1864-CN Die Caps from my collection.
This is approximately 20% of the
Known Population of Die Cap Strikes.***

There's no question about it, at times at the Mint the operator was racing to pound the scram-button (emergency stop-button to lay people) on the press because of the latest calamity. And equally assuredly there were days he pounded the scram-button and yelled out "Reallllly... again???" And only if we could see his face as he slowly bent over to look inside the striking chamber and gazed at what must have looked like a bird's nest inside.

I recall in the early 1980's driving to the Philadelphia Mint after a friend's wedding on the East Coast. Back then you could just write the Mint Director requesting a tour and then be able to get a guided tour on the shop floor and stick your head wherever you wanted. Those days are over. But while on that tour I distinctly remember walking through the Maintenance Shop and walking past a cluttered desk with tools. Drawings and so on and noticing a couple piles of tangled copper. Upon a closer look they were massive bonded cents, dozens stuck together in a tangled mess. "Wow," I exclaimed to the engineer giving me the tour, "what the hell is up there?" He looked at me and said "They're 'snakes'"—a Mint term for a big pile of a mess when cents jammed the press but kept feeding. "They'll get scrapped." "Dang", I wanted to say, "Can I have them???" but thought better of it.

So let's walk through what happened with this piece.

1. Believe it or not, life started out properly for this planchet. It was properly fed into the press, centered over the collar properly awaiting its blow to become a circulating cent.

2. The problem wasn't this coin. It was the cent ahead of it. The cent struck prior to this piece was struck properly but did not get ejected. So it sat in the collar struck, the obverse of the cent now laying directly below the planchet of this soon-to-be capped die error.

3. So essentially the obverse of the previously struck coin became a die as the reverse die had the cent lying on it - a "proxy die". The image of the struck 1863 cent created a brockage image on this capped die cent. But the saga does not end there. The capped cent did not eject as would be normal during the next cycle.



Reverse of 1863 Capped Die

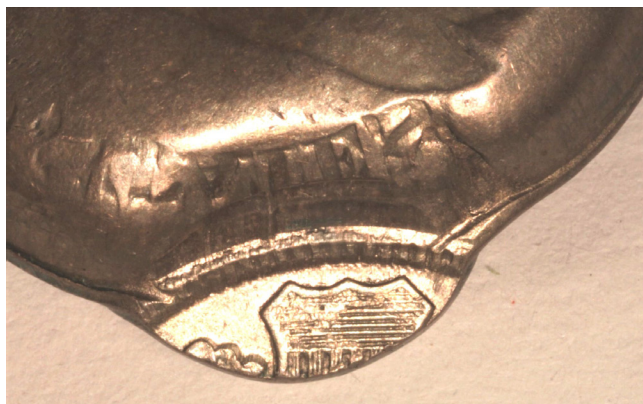
4. Another blank was fed into the chamber, and the capped cent now became a die and struck the fresh blank creating a "counterbrockage." That's a cool error as well. Where is it??? God only knows. But I would love to find it!!!

5. In so doing, the capped cent that was stuck to the obverse die starts to "cup" from the force of the collar, bending the coin into a thimble shaped coin. This would repeat at least one more time, maybe twice before ejecting or perhaps the operator noticing and hitting the emergency stop, or "scram-button" as we say in the manufacturing field.

6. But in the case of this piece the scram-button was never hit. How do we know this? The piece finally was ejected and the evidence is that on its way out of the striking chamber it was delivered a final farewell blow. The final strike as the coin was exiting the chamber was way off center and only the date struck the edge of the cap. On the reverse a small portion of the shield can be seen.

7. I have included photos of the only other capped Indian Cent in my error collection which is very similar. This one is from 1864 and almost the exact same sequencing as outlined above occurred with one exception. A final die strike while exiting did not occur on this piece. That final little tab of an off center strike is extremely unusual, perhaps unique.

8. A final note on this piece. While examining the reverse of the tab I noticed the shield shows die corrosion. The horizontal lines exhibit features of a rusty die, unusual and unique to this one die. I do not feel this contributed to the error but more a diagnostic point of note. If I ever come across another 1863 cent with this matching reverse feature I am gonna say “Well, I know a little bit about your life.”



Reverse of Off-Center Strike Showing Die Rust

9. There are some interesting differences between the two pieces, of note. The reverse (brockage) side of each piece looks different. Whereas the 1864 shows very faint brockage image of the Princess Indian, the 1863 shows considerably more. Why? It is not possible to state unequivocally but I believe the 1863 received only one more single blow after adhering to the obverse hammer die. The 1864 received two more blows. Most multiple struck coins move or rotate in between blows, so for these issued errors the true

gauge of how many strikes a coin receives is based on counting the outline of images. But for caps the coin is stuck to the die, so absolutely no movement occurs in between strikings, not even microscopically. So more experience and forensic metallurgy is required. And I always wanted to retire and become a forensic metallurgist (so look for me on the Forensic Files). Just the flow pattern and amount of “plastic deformation” observed as compared to your knowledge base must be relied upon.

Not surprisingly the measured thickness of the 1863 Capped Die is 3.95 mm and the 1864 capped is a whopping 5.0 mm thick! I actually purchased the 1864CN Capped Cent from long time error dealer and all-around good guy Fred Weinberg at the 2001 ANA. It was housed in a PCGS holder and had cracked the slab during encapsulation! Standard thickness of copper-nickel cents is appx 2 mm.



Edge of 1863 and 1864 Capped Die Strikes



Reverse of 1863 and 1864 Capped Die Strikes. Note how much fainter the Brockage image shows vs the 1863.

10. Conversely while observing the edge or “cap side” of each issue it is noted that the date of the 1864 is much sharper than the date of the 1863. This seems counterintuitive as it was just stated the 1863 capped cent had only received one additional blow after sticking to the die. So what explains this? There is only one explanation for this - that is the 1864 experienced much greater cupping during its first striking. Why? I don’t know. But one critical item during this time period of new coining alloys was the annealing process. From research it appears the new alloys for the cent and the nickel were not annealed prior to striking (annealing is a prescribed heating and cooling cycle performed to render the alloy dead soft). After fracturing dies at an alarming pace, sometime during the 1860’s or 1870’s the Mint discovered the new alloys

must be annealed prior to striking. So my guess is the 1864 planchet was softer, maybe because of annealing, maybe some other reason, and was much more pliable and cupped substantially more during the first brockage strike. The cupping allowed the brockaged edge to be protected during the second blow and remained crisp.

I have been seeking out nice Indian cent errors since 1979 and the two pieces exhibited here comprise two of the favorite errors in my collection. I remember many many years ago an old error friend telling me an error coin’s value is a direct correlation to it’s “wow” factor. That is... how loud you say “Whattttt????!!” when you first lay eyes on it. At first his words rang a bit hollow, but over time I have come to appreciate his simple wisdom.



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“The Secrets of Flying Eagle and Indian Cents”
An eSeminar by Rick Snow
on the ANA eLearning Channel

Rick Snow’s seminar all about Flying Eagle and Indian cents is now live on the American Numismatic Association’s You Tube channel.

The two-hour talk covers history, grading, varieties, problem coins and counterfeits. Also covered within these topics are patterns and proofs.

A link can be found at Rick’s website:

www.indiancent.com



The back issues of the Longacre’s Ledger are now accessible on the Newman Numismatic Portal. The site is managed by the Washington University in St., Louis, Missouri. Access is free to all and the files can be viewed at the following link:

<https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/publisherdetail/521577>

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Snow - CONECA Cross-reference.

By Richard Snow

One of the main reasons for the existence of the Fly-In Club and its publication, Longacre's Ledger is to publish new information in Flying Eagle and Indian cents. As attributor for the Fly-In Club for over 25 years, it is my job to collect and disseminate information about newly discovered varieties.

Once published, grading services like ANACS and ICG will allow that information on their holders, including the information about the discoverer, which I list as "Attributed to." I decided not to assign a "discovery" title to the person sending in the coin, because I cannot know if someone already identified the variety and just never sent it in for publishing.

For the past 25 years, I have also been the Attributor for Flying Eagle and Indian cents for CONECA, the club which assigns numbers to all varieties. CONECA came into existence in 1984 with the merging of two similar clubs - NECA (Numismatic Errors Collectors of America), which began in 1975 and CONE (Collectors of Numismatic Errors) which started in 1981. CONECA (Combined Organization of Numismatic Error Collectors) would encompass errors as well as die varieties.

The old numbering system used by CONECA used the order number, followed by the side (O or R for Obverse or Reverse), followed by the type of variety. It looked something like 5-O-IV.

The numbering system used now by CONECA for die varieties incorporates the use of a three letter descriptor and a three number count. This was first used by John Wexler and Tom Miller in "The RPM Book" in 1983 and subsequently by James Wiles in "The Error Index" in 1990 and later in his "Variety Vista" web site.

The descriptors are as follows:

DDO	Doubled Die Obverse
DDR	Doubled Die Reverse
RPD	Repunched Date
MPD	Misplaced Digit
WDC	Wrong Denomination Clashed Die
MAD	Misaligned Die Clash
RPM	Repunched Mintmark

The CONECA files for Flying Eagle and Indian cents was transferred to me in 1995 when I became attributor. From the first edition of the Flying Eagle and Indian cent Attribution Guide in 1998, the CONECA listing was the old format. Beginning in 2009, I followed the variety hobby shifting to the descriptor numbering system.

The Cherrypicker's Guide also went through a transformation in its listings in 2006. The old system of adding varieties using decimal places got very unwieldy. The newest numbering system uses a sequential numbering system which allows for up to 100 additions in any date variety category.

The Cherrypicker's Guide numbering system is used by PCGS for variety attributions. PCGS adds the Snow number, but they presently only list varieties deemed of interest enough to be listed in the Cherrypicker's Guide.

If you are not a member of CONECA, you can join for as little as \$25 at:

CONECAOnline.org.

Recently, CONECA has announced the formation of a master list which will be available on-line at its web site, listed above. A new numbering system will be managed on that site. James Wiles has stated on his website, VarietyVista.com the following statement: "On November 23, 2020 my attribution and publishing agreement with CONECA concluded, and CONECA has declined to renew it. Therefore, I have transferred control of the CONECA Master Listing of Die Varieties back to the club."

As for Flying Eagle and Indian cents, varieties will still be accepted (at \$4 per coin plus return postage) through me and CONECA at the address below. Fly-In Club members should send coins directly to me. For submission information, see the box below. All new varieties will still get published in Longacre's Ledger. If CONECA changes any attribution numbers I will let you know. For now, this list that follows is current.

To submit Flying Eagle and Indian cents for attribution, please send them to

**Rick Snow
P.O. Box 32891
Tucson, AZ 85751**

Cost is \$4 per coin, plus return postage. Attribution may take as much as 3 months. Varieties that are new will be assigned a Snow-number and if applicable, a CONECA number. New varieties will be published in The Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Attribution Guide, Electronic Edition (2021) as well as the next issue of Longacre's Ledger in the column "Something New." CONECA's website will also be updated with new information. Submitters will be labeled as "Attributed to" in the listing.

1857 Obverse style of 1856 Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
S1	**	FS-401a		RPD-001		
S2	*	FS-401b				

1857 Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
PR1						
PR2						
PR3			DDO-004			
S3	**	FS-105	DDO-008			
S4	**	FS-101	DDO-002			
S5	**	FS-104	DDO-005			
S6	**		DDO-009			
S7	****	FS-403		RPD-005	WDC-001	
S8	****	FS-901			WDC-002	
S9	***	FS-402			WDC-003	
S10	**	FS-103	DDO-006			
S11	**	FS-301		RPD-003		
S12	**		DDO-013			
S14	*		DDO-010			
S15	**	FS-102	DDO-003			
S16	**			MPD-001		
S17	**		DDO-001			
S18	**		DDO-004			
S19	*		DDO-011			
S20	**			RPD-004		
S21	**		DDO-012			
S22	*					

1858 Large Letters Cross references and checklist					
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA		Check List
PR1					
S1	*****	FS-301		RPD-001	
S2	**	FS-101	DDO-002		
S3	**		DDO-003		
S4	**		DDO-005		
S6	**		DDO-001		
S7	****	FS-302	DDO-007	RPD-002	
S8	**		DDO-001		
S9	**			RPD-003	
S10	*		DDR-004		
S11	**		DDO-009		
S12	*			RPD-004	
S13	**		DDO-010		
S15	*		DDO-012		
S16	*		DDR-002		
S17	*		DDO-013	DDR-003	
S18	*		DDO-014		

1858 Small Letters Cross references and checklist				
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA	Check List
PR-1				
PR-2				
PR-3				
PR-4			DDR-006	
S1	**		RPD-001	
S2	**	FS-901		
S3	*		DDR-001	
S4	*		RPD-002	
S5	*		DDR-003	
S6	*			
S7	**	FS-901	DDO-001	

1858 Small Letters Cross references and checklist				
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA	Check List
S8	*		DDR-004	
S9	*		DDR-005	
S10	*		DDR-007	
S11	*		DDR-008	
S12	*		DDR-009	
S13	*	FS-901		
S14	*		DDR-010	
S15	*		DDR-011	
S16	*	FS-901		
S17	*		DDR-012	
S18	*		DDR-013	

1859 Cross references and checklist					
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA		Check List
PR1					
PR2					
S1	****	FS-301	RPD-001		
S2	**	FS-302	RPD-002		
S3	**	FS-303	RPD-003		
S4	*		RPD-004		
S5	*		RPD-005		
S6	**		RPD-006		
S7	*		RPD-007		

1860 Pointed Bust (Type 1) Cross references and checklist				
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA	Check List
S1	**		RPD-001	
S2	**		MSD-001	

1860 Type 2 Cross references and checklist					
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA		Check List
PR1					
PR2			DDO-002		
S1	***		RPD-001		
S2	*		RPD-002		
S3	**		RPD-003		
S4	*		RPD-004		
S5	**		DDO-001		
S6	**				
S7	***		RPD-005		

1861 Cross references and checklist				
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PR1				
PR2				
PR3				
S1	**	FS-301	RPD-001	
S2	**		DDO-001	
S3	**		MAD-001	

1862 Cross references and checklist					
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA		Check List
PR1					
PR2					
S1	**		RPD-001	MPD-005	
S2	*			MPD-002	
S3	*				
S4	**			MPD-003	
S5	***		DDR-001		
S6	***		DDR-002		
S7	*		RPD-002		
S8	*				
S9	**				
S10	*				
S11	*			MPD-004	
S12	*				

1863						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			
PR1						
PR2						
S1	**			RPD-001		
S2	**	FS-301		RPD-002		
S3				RPD-003		
S4	**			RPD-004		
S5	**					
S6	*			RPD-005		
S7	**			RPD-006		
S8	*				MPD-001	
S9	*			RPD-007		
S10	***	FS-801	DDR-001			
S11	*			RPD-008		
S12	**			RPD-009		
S13	*				MPD-002	
S14	**			RPD-010		
S15	**			RPD-011		MAD-001
S16	**			RPD-012		
S17	*			RPD-013		
S18	**			RPD-014		
S19	**					

1863						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			
PR1						
PR2						
S1	**			RPD-001		
S2	**	FS-301		RPD-002		
S3				RPD-003		
S4	**			RPD-004		

1864 Copper Nickel						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			
PR1						
S1	*			RPD-001		
S2	*			RPD-002		
S3	*			RPD-003		
S4	**			RPD-004		
S5	*	FS-401				
S6	*					
S7	**			RPD-005		
S8	**			RPD-006		
S9	**			RPD-007		
S10	*			RPD-008		
S11	*			RPD-009		

1864 No L						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			
PR1						
PR2						
PR3						
PR4			DDR-001			
S1	**			RPD-001		
S2	*	FS-1301		RPD-002		
S3	**			RPD-003		
S4	***	FS-1101	DDO-001	RPD-004		
S5	**					
S6	**			RPD-006		
S7	**			RPD-007		

1864 No L						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			
PR1						
PR2						
PR3						
PR4			DDR-001			
S1	**			RPD-001		
S2	*	FS-1301		RPD-002		
S3	**			RPD-003		
S4	***	FS-1101	DDO-001	RPD-004		

1864 With L						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			
PR1						
PR2						
PR3						
S1	**	FS-2301		RPD-001		
S2	**	FS-2305		RPD-002		
S3	**	FS-2302		RPD-003		
S4	**	FS-2303		RPD-004		
S5	**	FS-2304		RPD-005		
S6	*			RPD-006		
S8	*			RPD-008		
S10	**	FS-2306		RPD-009		
S11	*			RPD-010		
S12	**			RPD-011		
S14	*			RPD-012		
S15	*			RPD-013		
S16	*			RPD-014		
S17	**			RPD-015		
S18	*			RPD-016		
S19	*			RPD-017		

1865 Plain 5						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			
PR1						
PR2						
PR3						
S1	**	FS-301		RPD-001		
S2	***	FS-304		RPD-002	MPD-001	
S3	**	FS-303		RPD-003	MPD-002	
S4	*	FS-302		RPD-004		
S5	*			RPD-005		
S6	**			RPD-006		
S7	*			RPD-007		
S8	*			RPD-008		
S9	*			RPD-014		
S10	**			RPD-009		
S11	*			RPD-010		
S12	*			RPD-011		
S13	*			RPD-012		
S14	**			RPD-013		
S15	***				MAD-001	

1865 Fancy 5						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			
S1	**	FS-1301				
S2	****	FS-1801	DDR-001			
S3	**			RPD-001		
S4	***	FS-1302		RPD-011		
S5	**			RPD-002		
S6	**			RPD-003		
S7	*					
S8	**			RPD-004		
S9	*			RPD-005		
S11	**			RPD-006		
S13	**			RPD-007		
S14	**	FS-1401				
S15	*				MPD-001	

1865 Fancy 5						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			
S1	**	FS-1301				
S2	****	FS-1801	DDR-001			
S3	**			RPD-001		
S4	***	FS-1302		RPD-011		
S5	**			RPD-002		

1866							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
S1	****	FS-101	DDO-001		MPD-001		
S2	**	FS-301		RPD-001			
S3	**	FS-302		RPD-002			
S4	**			RPD-003			
S5	*			RPD-004			
S6	*			RPD-005			
S7	*			RPD-006			
S8	**			RPD-007			
S9	*	FS-303		RPD-008			
S10	**			RPD-009			
S12	**			RPD-010			
S13	*				MPD-002		
S14	*			RPD-011			
S15	*			RPD-012			

1867							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
S1	****	FS-301		RPD-001			
S2	**			RPD-002			
S3	**			RPD-003			
S4	*	FS-302		RPD-004			
S5	*			RPD-005			
S6	**			RPD-006			
S8	**						

1868							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
S1	**	FS-101	DDO-001	RPD-001			
S2	*			RPD-002			
S3	****			RPD-003			
S4	**	FS-102	DDO-003	RPD-004			
S5	**	FS-103	DDO-002	RPD-005	MPD-001		
S6	*			RPD-006			
S7	*			RPD-007			
S8	**	FS-301			MPD-004		
S9	*			RPD-008			
S10	*			RPD-009			
S11	**			RPD-010			
S12	*				MPD-003		
S13	****			RPD-011			
S14	**		DDO-004				

1869							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1				RPD-001			
PR2							
S1	**	FS-302		RPD-002			
S2	**			RPD-003			
S3	**	FS-301		RPD-004			
S4	*			RPD-005			
S5	*			RPD-006			
S6	*			RPD-007			
S7	*			RPD-008			
S8	*				MPD-001		
S9	*			RPD-019			
S10	*			RPD-009			
S11	*			RPD-010			
S12	*				MPD-002		
S13	*			RPD-012			
S14	*			RPD-013			
S15	*			RPD-014			
S16	*			RPD-015			
S17	*			RPD-016			
S18	*			RPD-017			
S19	*			RPD-018			

1870							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
S1	*	FS-001	DDO-001	DDR-016		RPD-001	
S2	**	FS-101, 801	DDO-001	DDR-001		RPD-001	
S3	**	FS-801	DDO-002	DDR-001			
S4	*					RPD-002	
S5	****	FS-102	DDO-003		MPD-001	RPD-003	
S6	*			DDR-003		RPD-004	
S7	**		DDO-004				
S8	****	FS-302		DDR-011	MPD-002		
S9	**		DDO-002	DDR-009			
S10	*			DDR-008			
S11	*					RPD-005	
S12	*			DDR-012		RPD-006	
S13	**		DDO-001	DDR-002		RPD-001	
S14	**	FS-801		DDR-001			
S15	**		DDO-002	DDR-013			
S16	**			DDR-014		RPD-004	
S17	**		DDO-004	DDR-017			
S18	**		DDO-004	DDR-016			
S19	*			DDR-004			
S20	**			DDR-005		RPD-007	
S21	**			DDR-006			
S22	*	FS-101	DDO-001	DDR-013		RPD-001	
S23	*			DDR-010			
S24	**			DDR-015			
S25	*			DDR-016			
S26	*			DDR-017			
S27	**		DDO-004	DDR-019			
S28	**	FS-101	DDO-001	DDR-018		RPD-001	
S29	*			DDR-020		RPD-004	
S30	**			DDR-022		RPD-004	
S31	*			DDR-023			
S33	**	FS-101	DDO-001	DDR-011		RPD-001	
S35	**					RPD-006	
S36	*					RPD-008	
S37	*		DDO-006	DDR-019			
S38	*			DDR-024			
S39	*					RPD-009	
S40					MPD-		
S41	****		DDO-004				
S42	**					RPD-010	
S43	****					RPD-011	
S44	****			DDR-001	MPD-002		
S45	**	FS-101	DDO-001	DDR-023		RPD-001	
S46	**			DDR-002			

1871 Bold N							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR3							
PR4					RPD-003		
S1	*				RPD-001		
S2	****				RPD-004		
S3	*				RPD-002		

1871 Shallow N							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
S4	****	FS-901					
S5	****	FS-901				MPD-001	

1872 Bold N							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
S1	*	FS-301		RPD-001			
S2	**			RPD-002			
S4	*			RPD-003	MPD-001		
S5	*			RPD-004			

1872 Shallow N							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
S10	**	FS-901					
S13	**	FS-901		RPD-009			
S14	**	FS-901		RPD-010	MPD-002		

1873 Closed 3							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
S1	*****	FS-101	DDO-001				
S2	***	FS-102	DDO-002				
S3	**				MPD-001		

1873 Open 3							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
S1	**	FS-1301		RPD-001			
S2	*		DDO-003				
S3				RPD-002			
S4	**			RPD-003	MPD-001		
S5							
S6	*				MPD-001		
S7	**				MPD-002		
S8	*			RPD-006			
S9	*						
S10	**			RPD-007	MPD-003		

1874							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
S1	***		DDO-001				
S2	*			RPD-001			
S3	**			RPD-002			
S4	**	FS-901		RPD-003			
S5	*	FS-901			MPD-001		
S6	*			RPD-004			
S7	*						
S8	**					MAD-001	
S9	**						
S10	**						
S11	**						
S12	**						

1875							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2				RPD-001			
PR3				RPD-002			
PR4							
S1	**	FS-301		RPD-003			
S2	**	FS-302		RPD-004			
S3	**	FS-303		RPD-005			
S4	**			RPD-006			
S5	*			RPD-007			
S6	*						
S7	*			RPD-008			

1876							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
PR3							
S1	*			RPD-001			

1877							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
PR3							
S1							
S2							

1878							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
PR3							
PR4							
PR5							
PR6							
S1	*			RPD-001			
S2	**				MPD-001		
S3	**		DDR-001				
S4	***						

1879							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1				RPD-001			
PR2							
PR3				RPD-002			
PR4							
PR5							
S1	**			RPD-003			
S2	**			RPD-004			
S3	**			RPD-010			
S4	*			RPD-005			
S5	**			RPD-006			
S6	**			RPD-007			
S7	**			RPD-008			

1880							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
PR3							
PR4							
PR5							
S1	****	FS-101	DDO-001			MAD-001	
S2	**						
S3	*						
S4	*						
S5	**						
S6	*				MPD-001		
S7	*						
S8	**						
S9	**						
S10	**			RPD-001			
S11	**			RPD-002			
S12	**			RPD-003			
S13	**						
S14	****						
S15	**				MPD-002		
S16	**			RPD-004			
S17	**			RPD-005			

1881							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherry picker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2				RPD-001			
PR3							
PR4							
S1	**			RPD-002			
S2	**			RPD-003			
S3	*			RPD-004			
S4	**			RPD-005			
S5	**			RPD-006			
S6	**			RPD-007			
S7	**			RPD-008			
S8	**						

1882							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
PR3							
PR4							
S1	**			RPD-001			
S2	***						
S3	*			RPD-002			
S4	*			RPD-003			
S5	*				MPD-002		
S6	****	FS-401			MPD-003		
S7	**			RPD-004			
S8	**			RPD-005			
S9	*				MPD-004		
S10	**			RPD-006			

1883							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1				RPD-001			
PR2				RPD-002			
PR3							
PR4			DDR-001				
PR5				RPD-003			
PR6				RPD-004			
S1	***	FS-403			MPD-001		
S2	***			RPD-005			
S3	**			RPD-006			
S4	*						
S5	**			RPD-007			
S6	***	FS-801	DDR-002				
S7	***	FS-402			MPD-003		
S8	**	FS-401			MPD-002		
S9	*				MPD-006		
S10	**			RPD-008			
S11	***					MAD-001	
S12	**				MPD-007		
S13	*				MPD-004		
S14	**				MPD-008		
S15	**			RPD-009			
S16	*				MPD-009		
S17	**				MPD-010		
S18	*				MPD-011		
S19	**				MPD-012		
S20	**			RPD-010			
S21	*				MPD-013		
S22	***		DDR-003				

1884							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
PR3							
PR4							
PR5							
PR6							
S1	***	FS-401			MPD-001		
S2	*						
S3	*			RPD-001			
S4	**			RPD-002	MPD-003		
S5	*				MPD-004		
S6	**	FS-401			MPD-001		
S7	**			RPD-003			
S8	**				MPD-005		
S9	**				MPD-006		
S10	*			RPD-004			
S11	***						
S12	**			RPD-005	MPD-007		

1885							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1	**		DDR-001		MAD-001		
PR2							
PR3							
PR4							
S1	*					MPD-001	
S2	**			RPD-001			
S3	*					MPD-002	

1886 Type 1							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1				RPD-001			
PR2				RPD-002			
PR3							
PR4				RPD-003			
S1	*			RPD-004			
S2				RPD-005			
S3				RPD-006			
S4	**			RPD-007			
S5	*			RPD-008			
S6	*			RPD-009			
S7	*			RPD-010			
S8	*			RPD-011			
S9	*			RPD-012			

1886 Type 2							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1				RPD-001			
PR2				RPD-002			
PR3							
PR4				RPD-003			
PR5				RPD-004			
PR6				RPD-013			
S1	**			RPD-004			
S2	**			RPD-005			
S3	*			RPD-006			
S4	**			RPD-007			
S5	**			RPD-008			
S6	*			RPD-009			
S7	**			RPD-010			
S8	*				MPD-001		
S9	*			RPD-011			
S10	*			RPD-012			
S11	**				MPD-002		
S12	*			RPD-013			
S13	*			RPD-014			

1887							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
PR3							
PR4							
PR5							
PR6							
PR7							
S1	****	FS-101	DDO-001				
S2	*			RPD-001			
S3	*			RPD-002			
S4	*			RPD-003			
S5	*				MPD-001		
S6	*			RPD-004			
S7	**				MPD-004		
S8				RPD-005			
S9	**			RPD-006			
S10	**			RPD-007			
S11	**						
S12	*			RPD-008			
S13	**			RPD-009			
S14	*						
S15	*				MPD-003		

1888							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1				RPD-020			
PR2							
PR3							
S1	*****	FS-101		RPD-001			
S2	***	FS-102		RPD-002	MPD-001		
S4	**			RPD-003			
S5	**			RPD-004			
S6	**			RPD-005			
S7	**			RPD-006			
S8	*				MPD-002		
S9	**				MPD-008		
S10	**			RPD-007	MPD-011		
S11	*				MPD-004		
S12	*				MPD-016		
S13	*			RPD-008			
S14	**			RPD-009	MPD-017		
S15	**				MPD-018		
S16	**			RPD-010			
S17	**			RPD-011			
S18	**			RPD-012			
S19	*			RPD-013			
S20	**				MPD-019		
S21	*			RPD-014			
S22	*			RPD-015			
S23	**			RPD-016	MPD-020		
S24	*				MPD-021		
S25	*			RPD-017	MPD-005		
S26	**			RPD-018			
S27	***				MPD-009		
S28	**			RPD-019			
S29	*				MPD-022		
S30	*				MPD-013		
S31	*				MPD-020		
S32	**				MPD-015		
S33	**				MPD-021		
S34	**			RPD-020	MPD-022		
S35	*				MPD-014		

1889							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2				RPD-001			
PR3							
S1	***	FS-801	DDR-001				
S2	**		DDO-001	RPD-002			
S3	**	FS-301		RPD-003			
S4	***			RPD-004	MPD-001		
S5	**			RPD-005			
S6	**			RPD-006			
S7	*			RPD-007			
S8	**			RPD-008			
S9	**			RPD-009			
S10				RPD-010			
S11	***	FS-802	DDR-002				
S12	***			RPD-011			
S13	**			RPD-012			
S14	**			RPD-013			
S15	*			RPD-014			
S16				RPD-015			
S17	**			RPD-016			

S19	**			RPD-017			
S20	**			RPD-018			
S21				RPD-019			
S22	**			RPD-020			
S23				RPD-021			
S24				RPD-022			
S25	**			RPD-023			
S26	*			RPD-024			
S27	*			RPD-025			
S28	*		DDO-002	RPD-026			
S29	**			RPD-027			

1889							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
S30	***			RPD-028			
S31	***					MAD-001	
S32	*			RPD-029			
S33	*			RPD-030			
S34	***			RPD-031			
S35	*			RPD-032			
S36	**			RPD-033			
S37	***		DDR-003				
S38	**			RPD-034			
S39	*			RPD-035			
S40	*			RPD-036			
S41	**			RPD-037			
S42	**			RPD-038			
S43	**						
S44	**			RPD-039			

1890							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
S1	***	FS-101	DDO-001	RPD-001			
S2	**			RPD-002			
S3	**	FS-401			MPD-004		
S4	**				MPD-003		
S5	*			RPD-003			
S6	**	FS-402		RPD-004	MPD-001		
S7				RPD-005			
S8	**			RPD-006			
S9			DDO-002	RPD-007			
S10	**		DDO-003				
S11	*			RPD-008			
S12	**			RPD-009			
S13	*			RPD-010			
S14	**			RPD-011			
S15	*				MPD-005		
S16	*****					MAD-001	
S17	*			RPD-012			
S18	*			RPD-013			
S19	*						
S20	*				MPD-006		
S21	**		DDO-004	RPD-014			

1891							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1					RPD-001		
PR2							
PR3						MPD-004	
PR4							
S1	*****	FS-101	DDO-001				
S2	**			DDR-001			
S3	***	FS-301			RPD-002		
S4	*				RPD-003		
S5	*				RPD-004		
S6	***					MPD-003	
S7	**					MPD-001	
S8	**				RPD-005		
S9	**				RPD-006		
S10	**				RPD-007		
S11	*			DDR-002	RPD-008		
S12	*			DDR-003			
S13	*				RPD-009		
S14					RPD-010		
S15	*				RPD-011		
S16	**				RPD-012		
S17	**				RPD-018	MPD-004	
S18					RPD-019		
S19					RPD-020		
S20	**				RPD-021		
S21	**			DDO-001			
S22	*					MPD-005	
S23	**				RPD-022		
S24	**				RPD-023		
S25	*				RPD-024		

1892							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1				RPD-001			
PR2							
PR3							
PR4							
S1	***	FS-302	DDR-001	RPD-002			
S2	**		DDR-001	RPD-003			
S3	**			RPD-004			
S4	**		DDR-004	RPD-005			
S5	*			RPD-006			
S6	**						
S7	**			RPD-007			
S8	***	FS-301		RPD-008			
S9	*			RPD-009			
S10	*			RPD-010			
S11	**		DDR-005	RPD-011			
S12	**		DDR-002				
S13	*		DDR-003				
S14	***	FS-401					
S15	*				MPD-002		
S16	*				MPD-001		

1893				
Cross references and checklist				
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA	Check List
PR1				
PR2				
S1	***		RPD-001	
S2	**		RPD-002	
S3	**		RPD-003	
S4	**		RPD-004	
S5	**		RPD-005	
S6	***		RPD-006	
S7	**		RPD-007	
S8	**		RPD-008	
S9	**		RPD-009	
S10			RPD-010	
S11	***		RPD-011	
S12			RPD-012	
S13			RPD-013	
S14	**		RPD-014	
S15	**		RPD-015	
S16	**		RPD-016	
S17	**		RPD-017	
S18	*		RPD-018	
S19	*		RPD-019	
S20	**		RPD-020	
S21	*		RPD-021	
S22	*		RPD-022	

1894							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
PR3							
S1	****	FS-101		RPD-001			
S2	**	FS-102			MPD-001		
S3	**			RPD-002			
S4	**			RPD-003			
S5	**			RPD-004			
S6	***			RPD-005			

1895							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1				RPD-001			
PR2							
PR3				RPD-002			
PR4							
S1	***	FS-301		RPD-003			
S2	***			RPD-004			
S3	**			RPD-005			
S4	**			RPD-006			
S5	**			RPD-007			
S6	**			RPD-008			
S7	*			RPD-009			

1895							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
S8	**			RPD-010			
S9	***	FS-302		RPD-011			
S10	**			RPD-012			
S12	**			RPD-014			
S13	**			RPD-015			
S14				RPD-016			
S15				RPD-017			
S16				RPD-018			
S17				RPD-019			
S18	**			RPD-020			
S19	**			RPD-021			
S20	***			RPD-001			
S21	***			RPD-022			
S23	***			RPD-023			
S24	**			RPD-024			
S25	***			RPD-025			
S26	**			RPD-026			
S27	**			RPD-027			
S28	**			RPD-028			
S29	***				MPD-001		
S30	**			RPD-029			
S31	**			RPD-030			
S32	**			RPD-031			
S33	**			RPD-032			

1896							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1							
PR2							
PR3							
PR4							
S1	***	FS-301		RPD-001			
S2	***			RPD-002			
S3	**			RPD-003			
S4	**			RPD-004			
S5	*			RPD-005			
S6	**			RPD-006			
S7	***			RPD-007			
S8	**			RPD-008			
S9	**			RPD-009			
S10	*			RPD-012	MPD-001		
S11	**			RPD-010			
S12	**			RPD-011			
S13	***	FS-301		RPD-013			
S14	*				MPD-003		
S15	*			RPD-015			
S16	**			RPD-016			
S17	**			RPD-017			
S18	**			RPD-018			
S19	**			RPD-019			
S20	***			RPD-020			
S21	***	FS-302					
S22	**			RPD-021			
S23	**			RPD-022			
S24	**				MPD-004		
S25	**			RPD-023			
S26	**			RPD-024			
S27	*			RPD-025			
S28	*			RPD-026			
S29	*			RPD-027			
S30	**			RPD-028			
S31	**			RPD-029			
S32	**			RPD-030			
S33	*			RPD-031			

1897						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
PR1						
PR2						
PR3						
S1	*****	FS-401			MPD-001	
S2	***			RPD-001		
S3	***			RPD-002		
S4	**			RPD-003		
S5	***			RPD-004		
S6	***			RPD-005		
S7	**			RPD-006		
S8	***	FS-402		RPD-007		
S9	**			RPD-008		
S10	***			RPD-009		
S11	**			RPD-010		
S12	*			RPD-011		
S13	**			RPD-012		
S14	***				MPD-002	
S15					MPD-003	
S16	***			RPD-013		
S17	***					
S18	**			RPD-014		
S19	**			RPD-015		
S20	**			RPD-016		
S21	**			RPD-017		
S22	***			RPD-018		
S23	**			RPD-019		
S24	**			RPD-020		
S25	**			RPD-021		
S26	**			RPD-022		
S27	**			RPD-023		
S28	*			RPD-024		
S29	***			RPD-025		
S30	***			RPD-026	MPD-004	
S31	***					
S32	*			RPR-027	MPD-005	

1898						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
PR1						
PR2						
PR3						
PR4						
PR5						
PR6						
S1	***			RPD-001		
S2	**			RPD-002		
S3	**			RPD-003		
S4	**			RPD-004		
S5	**				MPD-001	
S6	***			RPD-005		
S7	**			RPD-006		
S8				RPD-007		
S9	***					
S10	**			RPD-008		
S11	***			RPD-009		
S12	*				MPD-008	
S13	**			RPD-012	MPD-006	
S14	***			RPD-013		
S15	**			RPD-014	MPD-002	
S16	**			RPD-015		
S17	**			RPD-016		
S18	**				MPD-005	
S19	**			RPD-017		
S20	**			RPD-034		
S21	**				MPD-004	
S22	**			RPD-018		
S23	**			RPD-019		
S24	**			RPD-020		DDR-001
S25	**			RPD-034		
S26	*			RPD-021		
S27	**			RPD-022		
S28	***				MPD-011	
S29	**			RPD-023		

1898						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
S30	**			RPD-024		
S31	**			RPD-025		
S32	**			RPD-026		
S33	**			RPD-027		
S34	*			RPD-032		
S35	*			RPD-029		
S36	**			RPD-030		
S37	*			RPD-031		
S38	*			RPD-033		
S39	*			RPD-034		
S40	**			RPD-035		
S41	**			RPD-036		
S42	**			RPD-037		
S43	*			RPD-038		
S44	*			RPD-039		
S45	*			RPD-040		
S46	*			RPD-041		
S47	*			RPD-042		
S48	*				MPD-012	

1899						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
PR-1						
PR-2						
PR-3						
PR-4				RPD-001		
PR-5				RPD-002		
PR-6				RPD-003		
PR-7						
S1	***	FS-301		RPD-004		
S2	***			RPD-005		
S3	**			RPD-006		
S4	**			RPD-007		
S5	*			RPD-008		
S6	**			RPD-009		
S7	**			RPD-010		
S8	**			RPD-011		
S9	**	FS-303		RPD-012		
S10	**			RPD-013		
S11				RPD-014		
S12	**			RPD-015		
S13	**	FS-302		RPD-016		
S14	**			RPD-017		
S15	**			RPD-018		
S16	**			RPD-019		
S17	*			RPD-020		
S18	*			RPD-021		
S19	*			RPD-022		
S20	**			RPD-023		
S21	**			RPD-024		
S22	*			RPD-025		
S23	**			RPD-026		
S24	**			RPD-027		
S25	**			RPD-028		
S26	**			RPD-029		
S27	*			RPD-030	MPD-001	
S28	***			RPD-031		
S29	*			RPD-032		
S30	**			RPD-033		
S31	**			RPD-034	MPD-002	
S32	**			RPD-035		
S33	***			RPD-036		
S34	**			RPD-037		
S35	*			RPD-038		
S36	*			RPD-039		
S37	**			RPD-040		
S38	*			RPD-041		
S39	**			RPD-042		
S40	*			RPD-043		
S41	**			RPD-044		
S42	**			RPD-045		
S43	**			RPD-046		

1900							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR-1				RPD-001			
PR-2							
PR-3							
PR-4							
S1	**	FS-301		RPD-002			
S2	*			RPD-003			
S3	**	FS-302		RPD-004			
S4	**			RPD-005			
S5	*			RPD-006			
S6	**			RPD-007			
S7	**			RPD-008			
S8	*			RPD-009			
S9	*			RPD-010			
S10	*			RPD-011			
S11	*				MPD-001		
S12	**			RPD-012			
S13	**		DDR-001				
S14	**			RPD-013			
S15	*			RPD-014			
S17	*			RPD-015			
S18	**			RPD-016			
S19	*			RPD-017			
S20	**			RPD-018			
S21	*			RPD-019			
S22	**			RPD-020			
S23	*			RPD-021			
S24	**			RPD-022			
S25	*			RPD-023			
S26	*		DDR-002	RPD-024			
S27	**			RPD-025			
S28	***				MPD-002		
S29	**			RPD-026			
S30	**			RPD-027			
S31	**			RPD-028			
S32	**			RPD-029			
S33	*			RPD-030			
S34	**			RPD-031			
S35	**			RPD-032			
S36	**			RPD-033			

1901							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR-1				RPD-001			
PR-2				RPD-002			
PR-3							
PR-4				RPD-003			
PR-5			DDR-001				
PR-6				RPD-004			
S1	*			RPD-005			
S2	*			RPD-006			
S3	*			RPD-007			
S4	***			RPD-008			
S5	*			RPD-009			
S6	*			RPD-010			
S7	*			RPD-011			
S8	*			RPD-012			
S9	*			RPD-013			
S10	**			RPD-014			
S11	*			RPD-015			
S12	*			RPD-016			
S13	**			RPD-001			
S14	*			RPD-017			
S15	**			RPD-018			
S16	**			RPD-019			
S17	*			RPD-020			
S18	*			RPD-021			
S19	**	FS-301		RPD-022			
S20	**			RPD-023			
S21	*			RPD-024			
S22	**			RPD-025			
S23	***						
S24	*						
S25	*			RPD-026			

1901							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
S26	**			RPD-027			
S27	**			RPD-028			
S28	**				MPD-001		
S29	**			RPD-029			
S30	*			RPD-030			

1902							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR-1				RPD-001			
PR-2					MPD-006		
PR-3				RPD-002			
PR-4				RPD-003			
S1	*				MPD-001		
S2	*			RPD-004			
S3	*			RPD-005			
S4	***	FS-401		RPD-006			
S5	*			RPD-007			
S6	*			RPD-008			
S7	*			RPD-009			
S8	*			RPD-010	MPD-005		
S9	**			RPD-011	MPD-004		
S10	*			RPD-012			
S11	*			RPD-013			
S12	*			RPD-014			
S13	**			RPD-001			
S14	**		DDR-001	RPD-015			
S15	*			RPD-016			
S16	*			RPD-017			
S17	*			RPD-018			
S18	**						
S19	***			RPD-019			
S20	*				MPD-007		

1903							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR-1				RPD-001	MPD-010		
S1	**			RPD-002			
S2	**			RPD-003			
S3	**	FS-304		RPD-004			
S4	**			RPD-005			
S5	**			RPD-006			
S6	*	FS-302			MPD-007		
S7	**	FS-303		RPD-007			
S8	**		DDR-001	RPD-008			
S9	*				MPD-001		
S10	**	FS-301			MPD-002		
S12	**			RPD-001	MPD-010		
S13	**						
S14	*			RPD-009			
S15	***						
S16	**				MPD-003		
S18	*			RPD-010			
S19	**				MPD-013		
S20	*			RPD-011			
S21	**			RPD-012			
S22	*			RPD-013			
S23	*			RPD-014			
S24	*			RPD-015			
S25	*			RPD-016			
S26	**			RPD-017			
S27	**			RPD-018			
S28	*			RPD-019			
S29	**				MPD-014		

1904						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
PR-1					MPD-009	
PR-2					MPD-005	
S1	***			RPD-001		
S2	**			RPD-002		
S3	**			RPD-003		
S4	*			RPD-004		
S5				RPD-005		
S6	**			RPD-006		
S7	*			RPD-007		
S8	**			RPD-008		
S9	*				MPD-003	
S10	**	FS-301		RPD-009		
S11	*			RPD-010		
S12	**			RPD-016		
S13	**			RPD-017		
S14	**			RPD-018		
S15	**			RPD-011		
S16	*			RPD-012		
S17	*			RPD-013	MPD-005	
S18	*			RPD-014		
S19	*			RPD-015		
S20	*				MPD-004	
S21	**			RPD-019		
S22	*				MPD-010	
S23	*				MPD-002	

1905						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
PR1						
S1	**	FS-301		RPD-001		
S2	*			RPD-002		
S3	**	FS-302	DDR-001			
S4	*				MPD-002	
S5	**			RPD-003		
S6	**			RPD-004		
S7	**			RPD-005		
S8	*			RPD-006		
S9	*			RPD-007		
S10	**			RPD-008		
S11	**			RPD-009		
S12					MPD-009	
S13				RPD-010		
S14	**		DDR-003			
S15	*			RPD-011		
S16	*			RPD-012		
S17	**			RPD-026		
S18	*				MPD-007	
S19	*			RPD-013		

1906						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
PR1				RPD-001		
S1	**			RPD-002		
S2	*			RPD-003		
S3	*			RPD-004		
S4	*			RPD-005		
S5	*			RPD-006		
S6	*			RPD-007	MPD-003	
S7	**			RPD-008		
S8	*			RPD-009		
S9	*			RPD-010		
S10	**			RPD-011		
S11	*			RPD-012		
S12	*			RPD-013		
S13	**			RPD-014		
S14	**			RPD-015	MPD-002	
S15	*				MPD-008	
S16	**		DDR-001			
S17	**			RPD-016		
S18	**		DDR-002		MPD-001	
S19	*			RPD-017	MPD-010	
S20	**			RPD-018		

1906						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
S21	*			RPD-019		
S22	**				MPD-004	
S23	*				MPD-012	
S24	*			RPD-020		
S25	**			RPD-021	MPD-018	
S26	*			RPD-022		
S27	**			RPD-023	MPD-005	
S28	*			RPD-024		
S29	*			RPD-025		
S30	*			RPD-046		
S31	*			RPD-026		
S32	*			RPD-051		
S33	*			RPD-027		
S34	*			RPD-028		
S35	*			RPD-029	MPD-011	
S36	*			RPD-030		
S37	**		DDR-003			
S38	*			RPD-031		
S39	**				MPD-019	
S40	*			RPD-032		
S41	*			RPD-033		
S42	**			RPD-034		
S43				RPD-035		
S44	*			RPD-036		
S45				RPD-037		
S46	*			RPD-049		
S47	**			RPD-039		
S48	**			RPD-040		
S49	**			RPD-041		
S50	**			RPD-059		
S51	*			RPD-043		
S52	**			RPD-044		
S53	***			RPD-045		
S54	**			RPD-046		
S55	**			RPD-047		
S56	*			RPD-048		
S57	*			RPD-050		
S58	*				MPD-020	
S59	*			RPD-051		
S60	*			RPD-052		
S61	**			RPD-053		
S62	*				MPD-021	
S63	*			RPD-054		
S64	*			RPD-055		
S65	**			RPD-056		
S66	*			RPD-057		
S67	*			RPD-058	MPD-022	

1907						
Cross references and checklist						
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA			Check List
PR1						
PR2						
S1	***	FS-301		RPD-001	MPD-001	
S2	***	FS-302		RPD-002		
S3	***			RPD-003		
S4	**			RPD-004		
S5	**			RPD-005		
S6	**			RPD-006		
S7	**			RPD-007		
S8	*			RPD-044		
S9	**			RPD-008		
S10	**			RPD-009		
S11	*			RPD-010		
S12	**			RPD-011		
S13	***			RPD-012	MPD-008	
S14	**			RPD-013	MPD-002	
S15	*			RPD-014		
S16	***			RPD-015		
S17	**			RPD-016		
S18	**			RPD-017		
S19	*			RPD-045	MPD-010	
S20	**			RPD-018		
S21	**			RPD-019		
S22	**		DDR-002	RPD-020		

1907							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
S23	**			RPD-021	MPD-012		
S24	*				MPD-007		
S25	*			RPD-022			
S26	**			RPD-023			
S27	***	FS-303		RPD-024			
S28	*			RPD-025			
S29	*			RPD-043			
S30	*				MPD-009		
S31	*			RPD-026			
S32	***			RPD-027			
S33	*			RPD-028			
S34	*			RPD-060			
S35	**		DDR-001	RPD-029			
S36	*			RPD-030			
S37	*			RPD-042			
S38	**			RPD-031			
S39	**			RPD-032			
S40	**				MPD-003		
S41	**			RPD-033			
S42	*			RPD-034			
S43	*			RPD-035			
S44	*			RPD-036			
S45	*				MPD-006		
S46	*			RPD-037			
S47	*			RPD-038			
S48	*			RPD-039			
S49	**			RPD-040			
S50	**			RPD-041			
S51	*				MPD-013		
S52	**			RPD-046			
S53	*			RPD-047			
S54	*			RPD-050			
S55	**		DDR-003				
S56	*			RPD-048			
S57	**			RPD-049			
S58	***						
S59	*			RPD-051			
S60	**			RPD-052			
S61	**			RPD-053			
S62	***			RPD-054			
S63	**						
S64	*			RPD-055			
S65	**			RPD-056			
S66	*			RPD-057			
S67	*			RPD-058			
S68	***				MPD-014		
S69	*			RPD-059			
S70	*			RPD-061			
S71	*			RPD-062			
S72	*			RPD-063			

1908							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
PR1				RPD-001			
PR2							
S1	**			RPD-002			
S2	**			RPD-003			
S3	*			RPD-004	MPD-022		
S4	*	FS-301			MPD-002		
S5	*			RPD-005			
S6	**			RPD-006			
S7	*			RPD-007			
S8	*			RPD-008			
S9	**	FS-302			MPD-003		
S10	*			RPD-009	MPD-006		
S11	*				MPD-009		
S12	**			RPD-010	MPD-007		
S13	*			RPD-011			
S14					MPD-023		
S15	*				MPD-014		
S16	**			RPD-012	MPD-013		
S17	*			RPD-013			
S18	**			RPD-014			
S19	**			RPD-025			

1908							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
S20	*				MPD-004		
S21	*			RPD-015			
S22	*			RPD-016			
S23	*			RPD-017			
S24	*			RPD-018			
S25	*			RPD-019			
S26	*			RPD-020			
S27	*			RPD-021			
S28	**				MPD-021		
S29	*			RPD-022			
S30	*			RPD-023			
S31	*			RPD-024			
S32	*			RPD-026			
S33	**				MPD-024		
S33	**				MPD-001		
S34	*			RPD-027			
S34	*			RPD-028			
S35	***						
S36	*			RPD-029	MPD-025		

1908-S							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
S1	**	FS-201			RPM-001		
S2	*			RPD-001			
S3							
S4							
S5	*						
S6	*			RPD-002			
S7	*						
S8	*						

1909							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
S1	*			DDO-001			
S2	**			DDO-002			

1909-S							
Cross references and checklist							
Snow	Star Rating	Cherrypicker's Guide	CONECA				Check List
S1							
S2							

1856 Flying Eagle Cent - Opportunities and Pitfalls

Greg Slaughter

In 34 years of grading, PCGS has graded at most 1,238 examples of the 1856 Flying Eagle cent in both proof and mint state formats. There are crack-outs that get double-counted. The generous estimate is that about 1/5 of the number graded are coins broken out and resubmitted with the tags not returned for destruction and population adjustment. This leaves about 1,000 actually graded examples. Of this population, only 60 have had their die pair attributed and denoted on the holder. It is unfortunate that many examples are not attributed on the holder because it indicates that collectors are not paying attention to die pairs. By paying attention to die pairs, there are opportunities to exploit and pitfalls to avoid, so let's explore some of them.

Ignorance of Die Pairs that currently can't be fixed

In the previous issue of Longacre's Ledger, Richard Snow explained how difficult it is to tell a proof from a mint state (MS) 1856 Flying Eagle when you're just going on appearances and general understanding of proof and MS characteristics, and how it is necessary to consider the die pair to determine whether a coin is a proof or a MS.¹ It was an initial ignorance of the 1856 Flying Eagle die pairs that caused them to be misattributed, putting proof coins in MS holders and MS coins in proof holders. PCGS finally gave up and resigned themselves to doing what NGC did from the start, which was simply to start classifying all 1856 Flying Eagles as proofs.

PCGS is clearly no longer ignorant of die pairs, since they now offer the option of die pair attribution on any 1856 Flying Eagle you submit for grading. But, that doesn't mean they can fix the misattribution. One problem is that the MS coins are generally more valuable than proofs, so someone who owns a Snow-9 (proof) in an MS holder is not going to want to see

it put into a proof holder. Therefore, once PCGS has graded a Snow-9 and classifying it as a MS, they are committed to keeping that attribution in place.

Attribution is easy.

With so much misattribution, collectors need to use their judgment, rather than blindly relying on what attribution is put on the holders. Fortunately, accurately determining the die pair and format is simple. In the last issue, we introduced a flowchart that allows anyone to determine the die pair and hence the format. It is once again included on the next page for convenience.

MS attributed coins that are proof

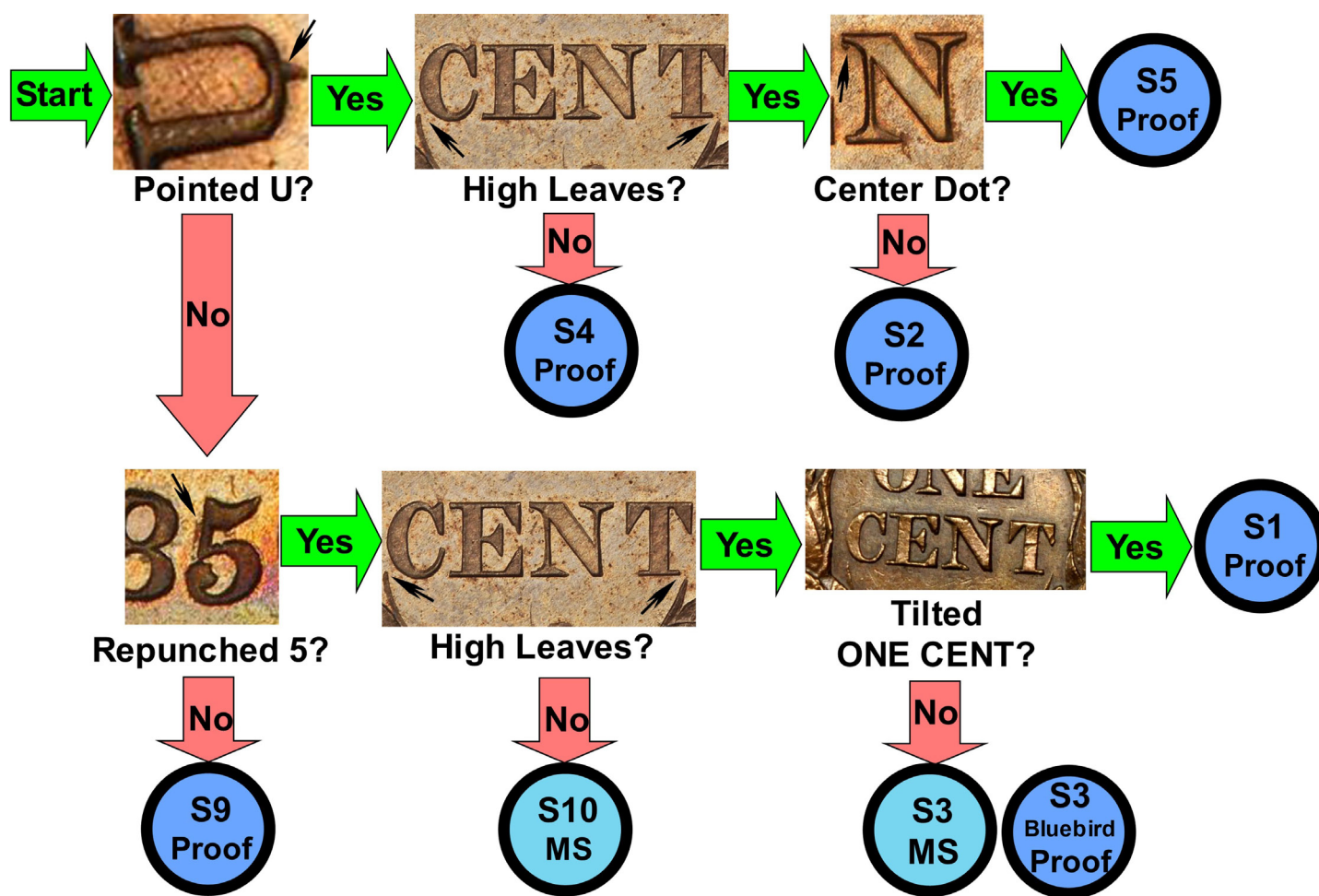
Without any deeper consideration, an 1856 Flying Eagle is either a proof or a MS, and many collectors don't look much beyond the fact that there are roughly twice as many proof coins (~1,000) as there are MS coins (~500). It's little wonder that the MS coins are worth more. But, by not knowing much about the die pairs, collectors who think they are buying MS coins are often unwittingly buying proofs.

When I went through all the auctions of MS attributed coins graded MS63 through MS66, almost all of them had a sufficiently high resolution photo to allow determination of the die pair. Furthermore, most auctions mentioned the die pair anyway. Out of 48 auctions total with sufficiently high resolution photos (or where the die pair was identified in the text), I found 23 MS attributed coins were actually proof!

In some cases, MS attributed coins that are actually the Snow-9 (proof) would be noted as "having an especially good strike for an MS coin." I didn't notice any statistically significant difference in the prices of either Snow-9 or Snow-3 that were attributed as MS. That makes sense, sadly, as the holder saying MS may be more important to the collector than the coin actually being MS.

There must be quite a few collectors who have very little if any appreciation for die pairs, since they prize the MS coins over proofs enough to pay much

¹ Longacre's Ledger Vol 30.2 August 2020, "How to tell a Mint State from a Proof 1856 Flying Eagle" by Richard Snow



more for MS coins, but almost half of the MS attributed coins being sold are actually proofs! I believe most collectors are familiar with the die pair names, especially Snow-3 and Snow-9, but many seem ignorant of the significance of the die pair in determining whether a coin is an MS or proof, and only a few collectors realize just how rare certain die pairs are.

Opportunities too ... Rare Proof Group

Lack of appreciation for die pairs goes a long way to explaining why the Rare Proof Group has largely flown under the radar so far. When you ignore die pairs, there are only MS coins and proof coins, but once you consider die pairs, it's quite clear that there is the Rare Proofs Group. These coins are much rarer than either the Snow-3 MS and Snow-9 proof. Actually, there are three tiers, ranked from rarest and (should be) most desirable to most common and least desirable:

1. Rare Proof Group: 47 coins

- Snow-3 Proof: 1 coin
- Snow-2: 7 coins
- Snow-4: 10 coins
- Snow-1: 14 coins
- Snow-5: 15 coins

2. Mint State - Snow-3: ~500 coins

3. Proof - Snow-9: ~1,000 coins

There is still much opportunity here. For the same condition, considering their profoundly greater rarity, the Rare Proof Group should be priced considerably more than MS (Snow-3), which should be priced at a modest premium over the regular proof (Snow-9). But, currently the Rare Proof Group is priced only slightly over the regular proof (Snow-9), and significantly less than the MS. For example, according to PCGS estimates, a PR64 Snow-2 is only priced slightly more (\$25,000) than a Regular Proof PR64 (\$21,000) and considerably less than a MS64 Snow-3 (\$37,500). But, there are only 7 Snow-2 coins in all grades, while



The Only True Proof Snow-3 - The “Bluebird”

there are ~500 MS (Snow-3) coins in all grades! A PR64 Snow-2 should actually be priced much more than a MS64 Snow-3!

Within the context of these three tiers, let’s also look at the top coins graded at least PR66 or MS66. In the previous issue² we examined all such known PCGS coins. For PCGS, there is believed to be one more PR66 Proof, which would certainly be a Snow-9, since all examples from the Rare Proof Group and the Snow-3s have been accounted for. In addition, if we add the five NGC coins graded at least PF66, all of which are Snow-9s, we would have the following:

1. Rare Proofs, PR66: 3 coins
 - a. Snow-3 PR66: 1 coin
 - b. Snow-5 PR66: 2 coins
2. MS - Snow-3 MS66: 4 coins
3. Regular Proofs - Snow-9 PR66: 8 coins

Note in particular that for each of the die pairs, the number of coins doubles, as we go down the above die pair hierarchy from Proof Snow-3 (1 coin) ultimately to Snow-9: (8 coins). A MS66 Snow-3 should be more valuable than a PR66 Snow-9 (this is already true today) and the Rare Proof Group (PR66 Snow-3 and PR66 Snow-5) should be more valuable than a MS66 Snow-3 (this has not yet happened, so it is an opportunity).

² Longacre’s Ledger Vol 30.2 August 2020, “1856 Flying Eagle - Top MS and Proofs” by Greg Slaughter

Top Rare Proof “The Bluebird”

In order to compare the coins rated at least PR66 or MS66, we can’t only consider the rarity of the die pairs, since condition is important too. Considering two coins, if one has a rarer die pair, while the other has a better condition, at first glance it might seem like it is not possible to compare them objectively. However, there is an indirect way to do an objective comparison. First of all, it’s worth noting that for NGC coins, any comparison is trivial, since all five of the NGC coins graded at least PF66 are Snow-9s. Therefore, we’ll only consider how to compare PCGS coins.

The following chart illustrates the PCGS coins graded at least PR66 or MS66. The arrangement allows comparisons for various format, grade and die pair combinations. It may seem unusual to include in this comparison both MS and Proof coins, but actually this is made necessary by the PCGS misattribution that forces collectors to make choices to address that misattribution. Furthermore, a collector of MS coins will find many of them misattributed as proof, while a collector of proofs will find many misattributed as MS.

Note that in the case of misattributed coins, the condition indicated in the chart is what it would be if it were correctly attributed. Thus a misattributed Snow-5 graded MS66 would be indicated with its correct grade of PR66. Also note that, since there are both MS Snow-3 and the Proof Snow-3³ (only one coin), they are treated as two separate die pairs.

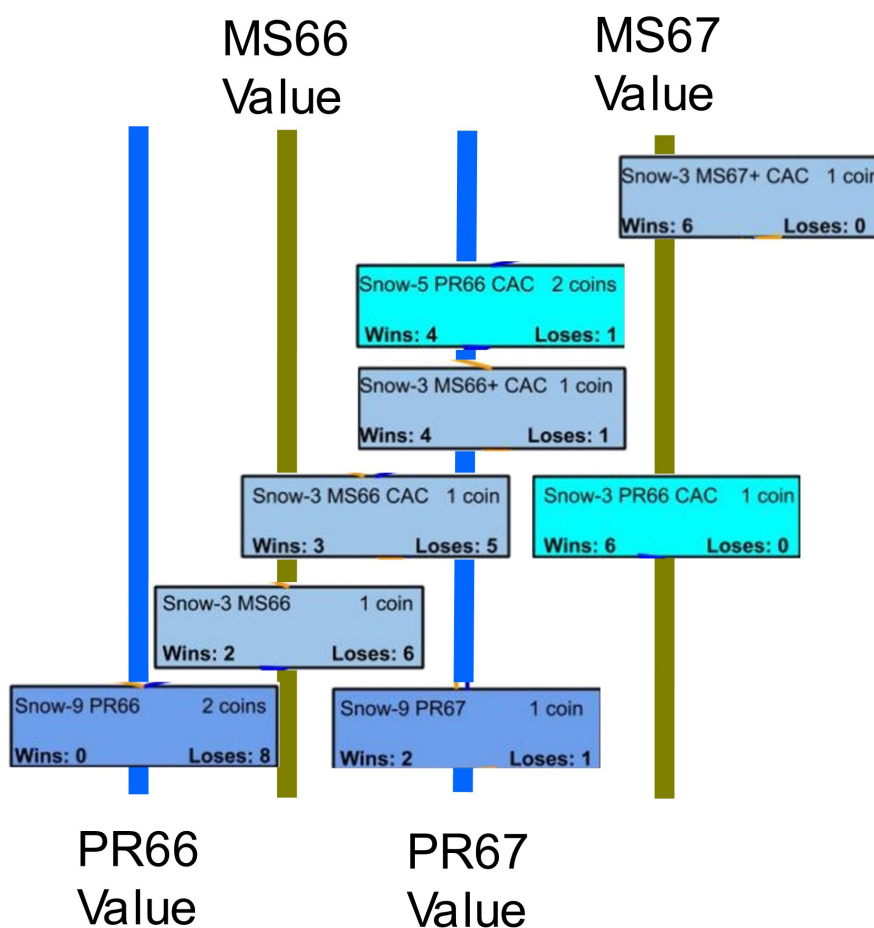
³ - The “Bluebird” Snow-3 PCGS PR66 PCGS (CAC / Photo Seal)



Actual Finest MS Snow-3 - Misattributed as PR67+ PCGS (CAC) - \$240,000 Heritage Sept 17, 2020

From the chart, it is now possible to see for each coin how many other coins it definitely wins against and how many coins it definitely loses against. Then, for any two coins, even if they can't be directly compared, we can compare them by their wins and losses.

As a side note, for these coins, you will get the same results whether you compare wins or losses. There is only one exception of a coin that can't be pinned down exactly. The Snow-9 PR67 could be as high as just ahead of the Snow-3 MS66 CAC or just behind it.





One of Two Finest Rare Proof Snow-5s, but this one is currently Misattributed as MS66

The Rare Proof Group does quite well in this comparison, beating coins that are currently valued considerably more, so there is opportunity here.

The Rare Proof Group is undervalued both in the top grades and more broadly across all conditions. It's just a matter of time before people start exploiting the opportunities here. But, I will not be surprised to see many collectors only notice the opportunities after prices have risen dramatically. When that happens, they will likely say the opportunities are only obvious in hindsight. Well, the opportunities should be obvious now too, provided your thinking isn't fixated on coins coming in only two flavors: MS and proof.

Is it worthwhile changing a misattributed coin from the Rare Proof Group?

Eventually, as more collectors pay attention to die pairs, it is likely they will break out Rare Proofs that are misattributed as MS coins. To see why let's consider a key example.

There are three coins graded MS66 that are officially tied for finest in MS, but one of them is actually a misattributed Snow-5 from the Rare Proof Group. Based upon PCGS estimates, a MS66 is worth \$160,000, but a Snow-5 Proof graded PR66 is worth only \$67,500. The misattributed Snow-5 is actually tied for finest Snow-5, with another Snow-5 which set a sale price at auction of \$70,500. Whether it's worth \$70,500 or \$67,500, those prices are much lower than what it appears to be worth in a MS holder, provided that the buyer of that MS holder is sufficiently ignorant of die pairs to not realize it's a Snow-5 and hence actually a proof.

But, once you look deeper and consider the die pair, you reach a different conclusion. Let's consider the chart for comparing the top coins graded at least MS66 or PR66. The two Snow-5s graded PR66 with CAC beat 4 coins, but the Snow-3 graded MS66 with CAC beat only 3 coins. Also, considering coins graded at least PR66 or MS66, the Snow-5s are twice as rare (2 coins) as the Snow-3 MS coins (4 coins). Furthermore, across all grades there are only 15 total Snow-5s, but there are ~500 Snow-3 MS coins. Clearly, a Snow-5 PR66 should be worth more than a Snow-3 MS66. Eventually as more collectors pay attention to die pairs and the coin in the Rare Proof group begin to reach their full potential, it should become worthwhile changing the attribution of the Snow-5 from its MS attribution and having it attributed as a proof, with die pair attribution announcing its status as one of the finest of the Rare Proof Group.

Should you sell your Snow-9 in MS holder?

Premiums for coins in the Rare Proof Group will get collectors to pay more attention to die pairs. Consequently, it will become increasingly more problematic for collectors to sell their Snow-9s in MS holders. Eventually, potential buyers who know about die pairs will laugh and realize those Snow-9s are really the most common Regular Proofs. When a Snow-9 in MS holders gets treated at auction no differently than a Snow-9 in a proof holder, owners of the Snow-9 in MS holders will have little resistance to having PCGS change their misattributed label to proof.

Before that happens, collectors will likely figure out that it is prudent to sell their Snow-9 MS coins and instead purchase proper Snow-3 MS coins for their collections. Since there is currently no statistical difference between the prices of Snow-3 MS coins and Snow-9 MS coins, collectors who are paying attention to die pairs can take this opportunity to buy the real deal, without having to pay more! But, now is the time to exploit this bargain. Once more people pay attention to die pairs and realize Snow-9s are actually the most common proofs, the Snow-9 MS coins should start selling for considerably less than the Snow-3 MS coins.

Opportunities with MS coins in Proof holders

The record price paid at auction for MS 1856 Flying Eagle is \$172,500 in January 2004. The auction noted it is "The Finest Known 1856 Snow-3 Flying Eagle Cent, Mint State 66 PCGS." PCGS currently estimates its value to be \$160,000. However, as I pointed out in the previous issue, that MS66 coins is actually tied for third place behind two MS Snow-3 coins that are currently misattributed as proofs, one graded PR66+ and the other graded PR67+.⁴

A good estimate for value of the top graded coins is that the product of the value and the number of coins at that grade or higher is a constant. There are 4 actual MS coins graded MS66 or higher and MS66 coins are estimated to be worth \$160,000. The aforementioned constant is thus $4 \times \$160,000 = \$640,000$. It follows that a good estimate is that the top graded MS coin (only 1 such coin, so $1 \times \$640,000 = \$640,000$) should be worth \$640,000. Thus, that PR67+ coin if properly classified as an MS coin should be worth \$640,000. That coin just sold at auction on September 17 for \$240,000. This illustrates the kind of bargains possible if you acquire MS coins that are misattributed as proofs.

Collective Opportunities

Each of the opportunities and pitfalls we've considered are ones that individual collectors can apply for their own personal benefit. But, even more importantly, by each of us doing what is in our best interest, exploiting opportunities and avoiding the pitfalls,

there is actually a common good that results, because the misattributions caused by PCGS will finally be cleaned up.

Over time as collectors pay more attention to die pairs, the misattributed proofs will become freed from their MS holders. As discussed, first the coins in the Rare Proof Group will be freed and later the Snow-9 Regular Proofs will be freed. Then, the last thing to fix will be the MS coins in Proof holders. Collectors can't fix that on their own. But, with more awareness of die pairs, and with most of the misattribution problem fixed, PCGS will be under pressure to complete the fix, by ceasing to classify all 1856 Flying Eagles as proofs, and by offering collectors who own Snow-3s in proof holders the opportunity to have them properly classified as MS. This will be a win for those collectors who will finally be able to see their coins reach their full potential. Since it will not cost PCGS anything to do that, it should be easy for them to do the right thing.

But, even if PCGS isn't motivated to fix this final part, there is a chance some competitive pressure from NGC may help. NGC has already classified all 1856 Flying Eagles as proofs, so they could easily offer collectors who have misattributed MS coins in PCGS proof holders the opportunity to cross them over to NGC as properly classified MS coins, thereby giving those collectors the opportunity to realize the full potential of their MS coins. If NGC took advantage of this opportunity, they might even be able to reverse the current trend of coins crossing over to PCGS, a trend that will eventually make NGC irrelevant if NGC continues to do nothing to avoid that fate.

Should you get your coin attributed?

We started this article discussing the fact that only 60 of the total 1,238 PCGS proof and MS coins have had their die pair attributed. It makes sense that someone who has a Snow-9 in a MS holder may not want to bring attention to the fact that their coin is misattributed. On the other hand, if your coin has the correct grade attributed, having the die pair attribution makes it easier to demonstrate your coin is correctly graded. Also, if your coin is one of the very few in the Rare Proof Group, it especially makes sense to get its die pair attributed.

⁴ Longacre's Ledger Vol 30.2 August 2020, "1856 Flying Eagle - Top MS and Proofs" by Greg Slaughter

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¹ Significant Other to a Regular Member ² Age 18 or Younger

Market Report 2020

By Richard Snow

In the April 2020, I wrote about the showdown between the Stewart Blay collection and the Doug Wright collection in the Longacre's Ledger. Both were vying for the top collection in the PCGS set registry. Each exhibited their collections at the 2020 FUN show and then again at the February 2020 Long Beach show. The battle was heated and the two collections were both outstanding. It was truly a joy to behold both sets side-by-side. Now, in November, as I write this I am reminded that the Long Beach show earlier this year was the last show I have attended! Seems so long ago!

The two collections were however out gunned in the shootout by a strong upstart collection built by Carlos Cabrera of Crescent City Numismatics in New Orleans known as the "Jasper Mantooth" collection. This collection was built from some of the top collections that have been come on the market over the past three years. The collection that made it possible to achieve the goal of "All-time Finest" was the sale of the "Castle" collection in 2019. Many of the single one population pieces were in that collection, allowing "Mantooth" to get the top honors as the number one Indian cent set on the PCGS set registry.

Stewart and Doug would have to wait and accept second and third honors.

Dr. Alan Epstein, who had built the finest all-time set back in the 1990's, has recently been actively building back a top-quality Indian set. It is a tough endeavor when there is so much competition for the top pieces. Back in the early 1990's there was little competition. One day, as the Covid-19 virus was starting to shut down the coin show circuit, Alan gave me a call. "Carlos is asking if I want to buy the Jasper Mantooth collection!" I was amazed that it was being offered. I asked Alan if there was any way I could help with the deal?

It started out as a partnership with Alan and myself and a deal was struck with Carlos and Mr. "Mantooth." The price was between \$1 million and \$2 million. The coins were delivered to my office in Tucson and soon the fun would begin. Alan wanted some select coins for his set and in the course of allocating which coins he wanted we decided that I should buy the collection outright and sell him the coins he wanted.

I had to jump into this deal with both feet. I had an advantage. I knew the coins very well. I knew the market very well. I knew the collectors who needed most of the coins very well. Soon the collection was being dispersed. Both Doug and Stewart got prizes that increased their set ranking considerably. Other collectors got a jump on their sets, although many are not listed on the set registry. Soon, I was getting trade-ins and other coins to sell to make deals work.

Now, after the dust settles, the top set now in the PCGS Registry is the "Red Copper" set by Stewart Blay. Blay's set is now ahead of the retired "Castle" collection. Doug is very close behind. The battle continues.

The price guide that follows reflects the recent sales of the "Mantooth" collection, however the price guide only goes up to "Superb Gem" Uncirculated which is equivalent to MS66RD. The "Mantooth" collection was MS66RD to MS68RD. The prices for MS67RD tend to be a factor of availability and competition. At an auction, dealers and collectors scope out the coins they need and hope that their idea of a stretch bid is strong enough to get the coins they want. There will be coins that surprise everyone on the upside. Then there are coins which fall through the cracks and go too cheap.

With a private sale, things work much differently. In this case it pays to be a close customer with a strong relationship. As coins get spoken for, the price is pretty much what is offered, and the opportunity is in the acquisition of the coins you need.

The "Mantooth" prices of the some of the significant pieces are as follows:

1859 MS66+ \$22,500; 1862 MS67+ \$28,500;
1864 With L MS66RD \$42,000;
1869 MS67RD \$90,000; 1871 MS66RD \$55,000;
1877 MS65+RD \$80,000; 1887 MS67RD \$32,500;
1909-S MS67RD \$75,000.

This year has been a wild year for coins. Since early March, 2020 all coins shows have been cancelled due to the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result, the typical coin business as practiced for years has been changed considerably. The macro-economic stresses from the pandemic are being felt in the bullion and coin busi-

ness. When the United States passed the initial stimulus bill for \$2.2 Trillion most of us in the coin business thought that we are in for some record inflation. This is more than the cost of any war in U.S. history, except WWII which cost \$4.7 Trillion in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars. In the end, we may surpass that amount unless Congress goes into an austerity mode. The Federal Government is trying to keep the economy afloat by keeping people in their jobs. I see it as being no different than if we were physically attacked by a foreign power and needed to respond. If they close that spending window, the economy may crash into a depression.

At first the gold and silver markets dropped along with the stock market. Then, after the European central banks issued their stimulus in the 1 Trillion Euro range, the markets woke up and gold headed towards \$2,000. The Europeans are a bit more fearful of inflation than the average person here in the United States. But after the Europeans went for the gold, so did we. Since then, with the dallying on a second stimulus the gold markets have cooled a bit. However, rare coins have been on a tear lately.

Auctions are seeing very strong participation this year. eBay is seeing very strong participation too. Where do dealers get their coins if there are no shows? If they have a good network of contacts they can get collections shipped to them. That's how I was able to get the "Mantooth" collection. The majority of dealers have to look on-line at auctions, dealers stock and eBay listings. Collectors are also looking more at auctions and eBay. As a result, prices have been very strong.

The inflation predicted is certainly coming. Right now we are seeing low energy prices, cheap money from the FED and a government willing to prevent a depression with spending. I think inflation happens when the economy is strong, but basic resources and business expenses go much higher. Increases in things like oil, lumber, food, and wages will contribute to inflation.

What does this mean for rare coins? Rare coins are a luxury, but they are tied to a perceived value in relation to other things. If a basic dinner for four is equal to the value of a 1900's MS64RB Indian cent now (about \$100), should the value be the same if the cost of the meal doubles? When your Tesla stock goes up \$50,000 in a week, as a collector, would you look

at some of that and think putting some wealth into your coin collection? If dealers are buying a certain coin for \$1,000 more this month than they were last month, do you feel like you should step up your buying?

The sources for coin price information have been mostly auction records. It used to be that auctions followed the pricing guides, but with easy access to auction data, they now drive the market and the price guides follow their prices realized. As always, I try and temper the auction data with real-world observations. If a coin sells cheap because it is not so attractive for the grade, I won't use that data.

One thing to look at are imbalances in pricing between dates of equal rarity. For instance, the 1874 and 1875 Indians are equal in rarity in all grades. When a pricing guide lists one much higher than the other, there is an imbalance. A few other relationships that come to mind: The 1876 is always slightly more than the 1878. The 1866 and 1867 are valued the same. The 1864 copper-nickel is scarcer and always worth more than the 1864 bronze, No L. The 1881, 1882 and 1883 are similarly valued. The 1900-1908 dates are all valued similarly.

In the proof issues there has always been a misconception that the 1900 decade of coins are the common dates. These are actually much tougher than many of the 1880 decade issues, yet pricing editors tend to price them at the general issue price for the type. The 1864 and 1865 dates are much tougher than the later issues, which is opposite from the non-proof issue.

And then there are prices that simply are illogical. How can a gem proof brown (PR65BN) 1866 Indian be valued at the same price as a common date (\$360) when the same date in red-brown is \$1,000.

When pricing editors change a price they may be looking at a single auction record for that date and not think about relationships between dates. You may be able to use this to your advantage. In my opinion, it shows sloppy price editing. Any glaring error should be reported to the editor.

Flying Eagle and Indian Cent Pricing Guide, December, 2020

By Richard Snow



Very Fine
1/2 of right wing shows detail



Choice Very Fine
Most of right wing shows detail



Extremely Fine
All of feather on left wing separated



Choice Extremely Fine
All of feathers clear except on the breast.



About Uncirculated
*About 50% original luster.
Some marks.*



Choice AU
*Mostly original luster.
Few light marks.*



Gem AU
*Nearly full original luster.
Very few marks.*



Uncirculated
No wear. Heavy marks.



Average Unc
*Average eye appeal.
Some light marks.*



Choice Unc
*Choice eye appeal.
Just a few light marks.*



Gem Unc
*Gem eye appeal.
Very few marks.*



Superb Gem Unc
*Outstanding eye appeal.
No obvious marks.*



Average Proof
Some spots or scratches.



Choice Proof
*Light spots or
minor scratches.*



Gem Proof
Very few marks or blemishes



Superb Gem Proof
*Outstanding eye appeal.
No obvious blemishes.*

Prices for Fly-In Grading Standards December 2020

Circulated Flying Eagles and CN Indian Cents

	VF	ChVF	XF	ChXF	AU	ChAU	GemAU
1856 (S-3)	\$11,500	\$12,500	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$15,000	\$16,500	\$17,500
1856 (S-9, others)	\$11,000	\$11,500	\$12,000	\$13,000	\$13,500	\$14,000	\$15,000
1857 Obv. '56	\$100	\$150	\$250	\$300	\$350	\$400	\$500
1857	\$60	\$80	\$150	\$200	\$275	\$350	\$425
1858 Large Letter	\$60	\$80	\$150	\$200	\$275	\$350	\$425
1858 Small Letter	\$60	\$80	\$150	\$200	\$300	\$375	\$450
1858/7 Strong	\$500	\$750	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,800	\$4,000
1859	\$60	\$75	\$120	\$150	\$225	\$250	\$350
1859 Shield	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,750	\$2,000
1860 Pointed Bust	\$75	\$85	\$125	\$150	\$210	\$235	\$325
1860 Rounded Bust	\$50	\$60	\$75	\$100	\$130	\$160	\$200
1861	\$70	\$80	\$130	\$150	\$175	\$225	\$250
1862	\$30	\$35	\$55	\$65	\$90	\$125	\$150
1863	\$30	\$35	\$55	\$65	\$90	\$125	\$150
1864 Cop. Nick	\$60	\$75	\$100	\$120	\$160	\$180	\$225

Mint State Flying Eagles and CN Indian Cents

	Mintage	Unc	Ave. Unc	Choice Unc	Gem Unc	Superb Gem Unc
1856 (S-3)	700 est.	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$80,000	\$150,000
1857 Obv '56		\$600	\$1,250	\$2,250	\$5,000	\$25,000
1857	17.4M	\$500	\$1,100	\$1,700	\$3,500	\$16,000
1858 Large Letter	9M est.	\$500	\$1,100	\$1,750	\$3,750	\$18,000
1858 LL/Low Leaves 3M est.		\$500	\$1,200	\$1,750	\$3,750	\$18,000
1858 Small Letter	10M est.	\$500	\$1,200	\$1,750	\$4,000	\$20,000
1858 SL/High Leaves 2M est.		\$500	\$1,200	\$1,750	\$4,500	\$20,000
1858/7 Strong		\$5,000	\$15,000	\$40,000	\$80,000	-
1859	36.4M	\$325	\$750	\$1,500	\$2,500	\$6,000
1859 Shield	1000 est.	\$1,850	\$2,250	\$3,000	\$3,750	\$6,500
1860 Pointed Bust	0.5M est.	\$300	\$600	\$1,250	\$3,000	\$7,500
1860 Rounded Bust	20M est.	\$250	\$325	\$450	\$1,100	\$2,250
1861	10.1M	\$250	\$400	\$600	\$1,200	\$2,500
1862	28.0M	\$150	\$225	\$400	\$1,000	\$2,200
1863	49.8M	\$150	\$225	\$400	\$1,000	\$2,500
1864 CN	13.7M	\$225	\$400	\$650	\$1,300	\$3,500

Proof Flying Eagles and CN Indian Cents

	Mintage	Ave. Pr	Choice PR	Gem PR	Superb Gem PR
1856 (S-9, others)	1000 est.	\$16,500	\$23,000	\$40,000	\$75,000
1857	50 est.	\$12,500	\$18,000	\$40,000	\$100,000
1858 Large Let	80 est.	\$8,500	\$12,500	\$27,500	\$75,000
1858 Small Let	150 est.	\$8,500	\$12,500	\$30,000	\$85,000
1859	800 est.	\$2,000	\$3,500	\$5,500	\$10,000
1859 Shield	20 est	\$3,850	\$6,500	\$10,000	\$15,000
1860	542 est.	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$4,500	\$12,500
1861	400 est.	\$1,800	\$4,000	\$8,000	\$25,000
1862	550 est.	\$1,000	\$1,900	\$2,750	\$6,000
1863	460 est.	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,500	\$8,000
1864 Cu-Ni	370 est.	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,500	\$8,000



Very Fine
Full headband border under
LIBERTY



Choice Very Fine
Ribbon and lower hair curl
barely connected



Extremely Fine
Ribbon and lower hair curl
separated



Choice Extremely Fine
Nearly full diamonds on lower
ribbon



About Uncirculated
Some original luster remains.
Some marks. Obvious wear.



Choice AU
Much original luster remains.
A few light marks. Light wear.



Gem AU
Most original luster remains.
Few marks. Trace of wear.



Uncirculated
No wear. Heavy marks.



Average Unc BN
Average eye appeal. A few
marks. No red or just a trace.



Average Unc RB
Average eye appeal. A few
marks. 10% to 99% red.



Choice Unc BN
Good eye appeal. A few light
marks. No red or just a trace.



Choice Unc RB
Good eye appeal. Very few light
marks. 10% to 99% red.



Choice Unc RD
Good eye appeal. Very few light
marks or specks. Full red color.



Gem Unc BN
Exceptional eye appeal. Very
few light marks. No red or
just a trace.



Gem Unc RB
Exceptional eye appeal. Very few
light marks. 10% to 99% red.



Gem Unc RD
Exceptional eye appeal. Very few
light marks. Full red color.

Circulated Bronze Indian Cents

	VF	Choice VF	XF	Choice XF	AU	Choice AU	Gem AU
1864 No L	\$50	\$55	\$80	\$90	\$100	\$150	\$175
1864 With L	\$200	\$225	\$275	\$300	\$350	\$375	\$400
1865 Fancy 5	\$30	\$35	\$55	\$65	\$75	\$80	\$100
1865 Plain 5	\$35	\$40	\$65	\$75	\$90	\$110	\$130
1866	\$150	\$170	\$225	\$275	\$300	\$350	\$385
1867	\$150	\$170	\$225	\$275	\$300	\$350	\$385
1867/67 (S-1)	\$450	\$500	\$575	\$750	\$1,000	\$1,200	\$1,500
1868	\$150	\$170	\$225	\$275	\$300	\$350	\$400
1869	\$350	\$375	\$425	\$475	\$550	\$600	\$675
1869/69 (S-3)	\$450	\$500	\$700	\$750	\$900	\$1,000	\$1,250
1870 All Rev. Types	\$325	\$365	\$400	\$450	\$525	\$575	\$650
1871 Bold N	\$380	\$400	\$500	\$550	\$625	\$675	\$750
1871 Shallow N	\$650	\$700	\$850	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$1,500	\$1,850
1872 Bold N	\$400	\$450	\$525	\$575	\$650	\$700	\$800
1872 Shallow N	\$500	\$600	\$675	\$750	\$900	\$1,100	\$1,250
1873 Closed 3	\$125	\$200	\$245	\$280	\$300	\$325	\$400
1873 Dbl LIB (S-1)	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$7,500
1873 Open 3	\$100	\$120	\$175	\$200	\$225	\$250	\$300
1874	\$75	\$85	\$125	\$150	\$175	\$200	\$250
1875	\$75	\$85	\$125	\$150	\$175	\$200	\$250
1876	\$150	\$165	\$220	\$250	\$300	\$325	\$400
1877 Shallow N	\$1,700	\$1,850	\$2,225	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,300	\$3,750
1878	\$175	\$200	\$250	\$275	\$325	\$350	\$425
1879	\$45	\$55	\$90	\$110	\$120	\$145	\$175
1880	\$15	\$20	\$30	\$35	\$60	\$70	\$85
1881	\$12	\$15	\$25	\$30	\$40	\$55	\$70
1882	\$12	\$15	\$25	\$30	\$40	\$55	\$70
1883	\$12	\$15	\$25	\$30	\$40	\$55	\$70
1884	\$15	\$20	\$30	\$35	\$50	\$65	\$85
1885	\$35	\$40	\$75	\$85	\$110	\$125	\$150
1886 Type 1	\$50	\$65	\$140	\$155	\$175	\$200	\$240
1886 Type 2	\$75	\$80	\$175	\$200	\$220	\$250	\$275
1887	\$7	\$10	\$22	\$25	\$35	\$40	\$75
1888	\$8	\$10	\$25	\$30	\$45	\$60	\$100
1889	\$6	\$7	\$15	\$20	\$35	\$45	\$60
1890	\$6	\$7	\$15	\$20	\$35	\$45	\$60
1891	\$6	\$7	\$15	\$20	\$35	\$45	\$60
1892	\$6	\$7	\$15	\$20	\$35	\$45	\$60
1893	\$6	\$7	\$15	\$20	\$35	\$45	\$60
1894	\$20	\$25	\$55	\$65	\$80	\$90	\$100
1894/1894 (S-1)	\$175	\$250	\$350	\$500	\$850	\$1,000	\$1,250
1895	\$4	\$6	\$12	\$17	\$28	\$32	\$40
1896	\$4	\$6	\$12	\$17	\$28	\$32	\$40
1897	\$4	\$6	\$12	\$17	\$28	\$32	\$40
1897 1 in neck (S-1)	\$150	\$200	\$300	\$400	\$500	\$700	\$850
1898	\$4	\$6	\$12	\$15	\$25	\$30	\$35
1899	\$4	\$6	\$12	\$15	\$25	\$30	\$35
1900	\$4	\$5	\$10	\$12	\$25	\$30	\$35
1901	\$4	\$5	\$10	\$12	\$25	\$30	\$35
1902	\$4	\$5	\$10	\$12	\$25	\$30	\$35
1903	\$4	\$5	\$10	\$12	\$25	\$30	\$35
1904	\$4	\$5	\$10	\$12	\$25	\$30	\$35
1905	\$4	\$5	\$10	\$12	\$25	\$30	\$35
1906	\$4	\$5	\$10	\$12	\$25	\$30	\$35
1907	\$4	\$5	\$10	\$12	\$25	\$30	\$35
1908	\$4	\$5	\$10	\$12	\$25	\$30	\$35
1908 S	\$150	\$165	\$225	\$250	\$275	\$300	\$325
1909	—	—	\$17	\$20	\$30	\$35	\$40
1909 S	\$500	\$550	\$650	\$700	\$750	\$900	\$1,000

Uncirculated Bronze Indian Cents						
	Mintage	Unc BN	Ave. Unc BN	Choice Unc RB	Gem Unc RB	Superb Gem Unc RB
1864 No L	34M est.	\$115	\$225	\$350	\$700	\$900
1864 With L	5M est.	\$500	\$625	\$1,100	\$2,000	\$5,000
1865 Fancy 5	35.5M	\$120	\$225	\$400	\$1,000	\$1,850
1865 Plain 5		\$140	\$250	\$450	\$1,250	\$2,500
1866	9.8M	\$385	\$500	\$900	\$1,500	\$3,500
1867	9.8M	\$385	\$500	\$900	\$1,500	\$3,500
1867/67 (S-1)		\$1,500	\$1,850	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$7,500
1868	10.3M	\$350	\$500	\$700	\$1,250	\$2,000
1869	6.4M	\$675	\$900	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$3,250
1869/69 (S-3)		\$1,200	\$1,500	\$1,800	\$2,500	\$3,500
1870 All Rev. Types	5.3M	\$750	\$900	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$3,250
1871 Bold N	3.9M	\$900	\$1,150	\$1,500	\$2,750	\$4,000
1871 Shallow N		\$1,800	\$2,750	\$5,000	\$7,500	—
1872 Bold N	4M	\$1,000	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,500
1872 Shallow N		\$1,250	\$2,000	\$2,750	\$5,500	—
1873 Closed 3	1M est.	\$400	\$600	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$4,500
1873 Dbl LIB (S-1)		\$7,500	\$15,000	\$32,500	\$70,000	—
1873 Open 3	10M	\$300	\$450	\$600	\$1,750	\$3,500
1874	14M	\$250	\$350	\$450	\$900	\$1,700
1875	13.5M	\$250	\$350	\$450	\$900	\$1,700
1876	7.9M	\$400	\$550	\$700	\$1,200	\$2,500
1877 Shallow N	0.8M	\$3,750	\$6,500	\$9,000	\$17,500	\$37,500
1878	5.8M	\$475	\$550	\$700	\$1,150	\$2,000
1879	16.3M	\$175	\$200	\$320	\$600	\$900
1880	38.9M	\$85	\$150	\$300	\$550	\$1,200
1881	39.2M	\$70	\$120	\$300	\$500	\$1,000
1882	38.5M	\$70	\$120	\$300	\$500	\$1,250
1883	45.6M	\$70	\$120	\$300	\$500	\$1,000
1884	23.2M	\$85	\$125	\$320	\$500	\$1,250
1885	11.7M	\$150	\$250	\$420	\$750	\$1,200
1886 Type 1	13M	\$240	\$375	\$600	\$1,150	\$4,000
1886 Type 2	4M	\$275	\$500	\$1,250	\$2,750	\$7,000
1887	45.2M	\$75	\$150	\$250	\$800	\$5,000
1888	37.4M	\$100	\$200	\$350	\$950	\$2,000
1889	48.8M	\$60	\$125	\$250	\$700	\$1,800
1890	57.2M	\$60	\$125	\$250	\$700	\$1,250
1891	47.1M	\$60	\$125	\$270	\$700	\$1,250
1892	37.6M	\$60	\$125	\$270	\$700	\$1,300
1893	46.6M	\$60	\$125	\$250	\$700	\$1,200
1894	16.7M	\$100	\$150	\$300	\$800	\$1,200
1894/1894 (S-1)		\$1,250	\$1,750	\$3,500	\$5,500	\$10,000
1895	38.3M	\$40	\$70	\$150	\$400	\$700
1896	39.1M	\$40	\$100	\$200	\$400	\$700
1897	50.5M	\$40	\$70	\$150	\$400	\$1,000
1897 1 in neck (S-1)	50.5M	\$1,250	\$2,750	\$3,500	\$7,500	—
1898	49.8M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$275	\$500
1899	53.6M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$200	\$500
1900	66.8M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$225	\$500
1901	79.6M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$200	\$500
1902	87.3M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$200	\$500
1903	85.1M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$225	\$500
1904	61.3M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$225	\$500
1905	80.7M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$225	—
1906	96.0M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$200	—
1907	108.1M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$200	\$500
1908	32.3M	\$35	\$65	\$130	\$200	\$500
1908 S	1.1M	\$300	\$475	\$720	\$1,300	\$2,250
1909	14.3M	\$40	\$65	\$130	\$225	\$500
1909 S	0.3M	\$1,000	\$1,350	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$5,000

Uncirculated Bronze Indian Cents

	Choice Unc RD	Gem Unc RD	Superb Gem Unc RD
1864 No L	\$500	\$1,300	\$3,500
1864 With L	\$2,750	\$6,000	\$33,000
1865 Fancy 5	\$550	\$2,750	\$9,000
1865 Plain 5	\$1,000	\$3,500	\$18,000
1866	\$1,850	\$4,500	\$22,500
1867	\$1,850	\$5,000	\$25,000
1867/67 (S-1)	\$17,500	—	—
1868	\$2,000	\$4,000	\$28,500
1869	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$30,000
1869/69 (S-3)	\$3,500	\$6,000	—
1870 All Rev. Types	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$22,500
1871 Bold N	\$6,000	\$13,000	\$50,000
1871 Shallow N	\$15,000	—	—
1872 Bold N	\$7,000	\$18,000	\$55,000
1872 Shallow N	\$15,000	—	—
1873 Closed 3	\$2,750	\$8,000	\$22,000
1873 Dbl LIB (S-1)	\$100,000	—	—
1873 Open 3	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$15,000
1874	\$1,250	\$3,000	\$14,000
1875	\$1,250	\$3,000	\$15,000
1876	\$1,500	\$3,500	\$10,000
1877 Shallow N	\$16,000	\$37,000	\$125,000
1878	\$1,200	\$2,750	\$8,000
1879	\$500	\$2,000	\$6,000
1880	\$500	\$2,000	\$6,000
1881	\$450	\$1,700	\$4,000
1882	\$400	\$1,700	\$4,000
1883	\$400	\$1,700	\$4,500
1884	\$650	\$2,000	\$5,500
1885	\$750	\$2,500	\$7,000
1886 Type 1	\$1,250	\$5,000	\$12,500
1886 Type 2	\$3,750	\$15,000	\$35,000
1887	\$500	\$1,750	\$8,000
1888	\$800	\$2,500	\$10,000
1889	\$650	\$2,500	\$8,000
1890	\$650	\$1,750	\$6,000
1891	\$650	\$1,500	\$6,000
1892	\$650	\$1,500	\$4,000
1893	\$650	\$1,250	\$4,000
1894	\$650	\$1,250	\$4,000
1894/1894 (S-1)	\$6,000	\$10,000	\$35,000
1895	\$350	\$700	\$3,000
1896	\$350	\$950	\$4,000
1897	\$350	\$900	\$4,000
1897 1 in neck (S-1)	—	—	—
1898	\$350	\$700	\$2,000
1899	\$275	\$650	\$2,000
1900	\$300	\$700	\$2,000
1901	\$275	\$650	\$2,000
1902	\$300	\$650	\$2,000
1903	\$275	\$650	\$2,000
1904	\$300	\$650	\$2,000
1905	\$275	\$650	\$2,000
1906	\$275	\$650	\$2,250
1907	\$275	\$650	\$2,000
1908	\$275	\$650	\$2,000
1908-S	\$1,200	\$2,500	\$6,000
1909	\$250	\$650	\$2,000
1909-S	\$3,250	\$6,500	\$20,000



Choice Proof RB
Good eye appeal.
Very few light marks or specks.
10% to 99% red.



Gem Proof RB
Exceptional eye appeal.
Hardly any light marks or specks.
10% to 99% red.



Superb Gem Proof RB
Outstanding eye appeal.
No marks or specks.
10% to 99% red.

Proof Bronze Indian Cents

	Mintage	Choice PR RB	Gem PR RB	Superb Gem PR RB
1864 No L	300 est.	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$6,500
1864 With L	20	\$65,000	\$100,000	\$150,000
1865 Pl. 5	550 est.	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$3,500
1866	725 est.	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,750
1867	625 est.	\$1,000	\$1,750	\$3,500
1868	600 est.	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,500
1869	600 est.	\$1,100	\$1,750	\$3,000
1870	1000 est.	\$850	\$1,500	\$2,750
1871	960 est.	\$650	\$1,500	\$3,500
1872	950 est.	\$750	\$1,250	\$3,000
1873 Cl. 3	1100 est.	\$650	\$1,500	\$3,000
1874	700 est.	\$650	\$1,300	\$3,000
1875	700 est.	\$750	\$1,850	\$3,000
1876	1150 est.	\$650	\$1,300	\$2,750
1877 Bold N	900 est.	\$5,500	\$8,000	\$12,000
1878	2350	\$650	\$800	\$1,850
1879	3000	\$525	\$750	\$1,500
1880	3955	\$450	\$750	\$1,500
1881	3575	\$450	\$700	\$1,750
1882	3100	\$475	\$750	\$1,750
1883	6609	\$450	\$650	\$1,400
1884	3942	\$450	\$650	\$1,200
1885	3790	\$500	\$600	\$1,000
1886 Type 1	2500 est.	\$550	\$750	\$1,500
1886 Type 2	1800 est.	\$1,100	\$2,200	\$5,000
1887	2960	\$500	\$750	\$1,300
1888	4582	\$500	\$700	\$1,500
1889	3336	\$500	\$700	\$1,500
1890	2740	\$500	\$800	\$2,000
1891	2350	\$450	\$800	\$2,000
1892	2745	\$450	\$750	\$1,300
1893	2195	\$500	\$850	\$1,700
1894	2632	\$450	\$850	\$2,000
1895	2062	\$500	\$800	\$1,500
1896	1862	\$500	\$800	\$1,500
1897	1938	\$500	\$800	\$1,500
1898	1795	\$500	\$750	\$1,300
1899	2031	\$500	\$750	\$1,250
1900	2262	\$450	\$800	\$1,500
1901	1985	\$500	\$750	\$1,300
1902	2017	\$450	\$750	\$1,300
1903	1790	\$450	\$800	\$1,500
1904	1817	\$500	\$800	\$1,500
1905	2152	\$450	\$800	\$1,300
1906	1725	\$450	\$800	\$1,500
1907	1475	\$500	\$800	\$1,300
1908	1620	\$450	\$800	\$1,300
1909	2175	\$450	\$800	\$1,300



Choice Proof RD
*Good eye appeal.
Very few light marks or specks.
Full red color.*



Gem Proof RD
*Exceptional eye appeal.
Hardly any light marks or
specks. Full red color.*
Proof Bronze Indian Cents



Superb Gem Proof RD
*Outstanding eye appeal.
No marks or specks.
Full red color.*

Choice PR RD

1864 No L	\$3,500
1864 With L	\$125,000
1865 Pl 5	\$3,000
1866	\$2,500
1867	\$2,500
1868	\$2,500
1869	\$2,500
1870	\$1,700
1871	\$1,500
1872	\$2,500
1873 Cl 3	\$1,750
1874	\$1,500
1875	\$1,500
1876	\$1,700
1877 Bold N	\$6,000
1878	\$800
1879	\$700
1880	\$700
1881	\$700
1882	\$800
1883	\$700
1884	\$850
1885	\$1,250
1886 Type 1	\$1,200
1886 Type 2	\$4,000
1887	\$1,500
1888	\$1,750
1889	\$1,250
1890	\$950
1891	\$950
1892	\$700
1893	\$700
1894	\$700
1895	\$700
1896	\$850
1897	\$850
1898	\$700
1899	\$700
1900	\$700
1901	\$700
1902	\$700
1903	\$700
1904	\$700
1905	\$800
1906	\$850
1907	\$1,000
1908	\$700
1909	\$700

Gem PR RD

\$8,000
—
\$10,000
\$5,000
\$5,500
\$7,500
\$4,500
\$3,000
\$3,000
\$5,000
\$2,500
\$5,000
\$6,000
\$4,000
\$12,500
\$1,500
\$1,250
\$1,250
\$1,500
\$2,000
\$2,000
\$1,500
\$2,000
\$3,000
\$15,000
\$6,000
\$6,500
\$3,000
\$3,000
\$1,500
\$1,750
\$1,750
\$1,600
\$2,750
\$2,500
\$1,750
\$1,750
\$1,750
\$1,600
\$1,750
\$1,750
\$2,250
\$1,750
\$1,750

Superb Gem PR RD

\$20,000
—
—
\$8,000
—
\$15,000
\$10,000
\$8,500
\$9,000
\$8,500
\$10,000
\$8,500
\$15,000
\$7,500
\$20,000
\$4,500
\$3,000
\$4,000
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\$4,000
\$4,000

Something New
By Richard Snow

1874

S12 1874, Meteor shower.

Die File Marks Above Portrait.

Obv. 13: (B) Heavy die file marks above Lady Liberty's headdress.
Rev: L: Shield points and olive leaf are well away from the denticles.
Thin denticles 6:00 to 9:00.

Very heavy die file marks in the field above the headdress looks like a meteor shower. {50}



S12 1874, Meteor Shower.
Die File Marks Above Portrait.

1882

S10 1882, 8/8 (n), 2/2 (n).

Obv. 13: (C) Rough repunching visible in both loops of the 8 and above the base of the 2. Extra outlines on the legend on the left side only.

Rev. M: Shield points and olive leaf connected to the denticles.
Attributed to: David Killough

The repunching is not sharply defined. {50}



S10 1882, 8/8 (n), 2/2 (n).

1886 Type 2

S12 1886 T2, 2nd 8/8 (sw).

Obv. 17: (LH) Repunching on the lower left side of the upper loop of the second 8.

Rev. AF: Shield points and olive leaf connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: Ed Nathanson

Very similar to S5 but the date here is much farther to the right. {50}



S12 1886 T2, 2nd 8/8 (sw).

1891

S26 1891, 18/18 (n).

Obv. 29: (RE) Significant repunching above the 18. Die break in the denticles from 7:00 to 8:00, above the UN in UNITED.

Rev. AD: Shield points and olive leaf connected to the denticles.

Attributed to: David Killough

Very dramatic repunching. The die break was found on the discovery specimen. Unknown if this variety exists without the die break. {35}



S26 1891, 18/18 (n).



S26 1891, Die break.

1905

S35 1905, 0, 05 in Denticles.

Obv. 35: (C) The tops of two 0s and 5 are visible near the tops of the denticles below and just left of the digits in the date.

Rev. AJ: Shield points connected to the denticles. Olive leaf well away. Left wreath connected to the shield by roughness in the field. Die crack from the denticles at 5:30 into the two lower arrowheads. Die crack from the denticles at 7:00 to the lowest olive leaf.

Attributed to: Jeff Stanley

Bold misplaced digits. Very similar to S28. The difference is the digit below the 5 is only below the ball of the 5. Also there are two 0s, but on lower grade examples these may appear as one. {58}



S35 1905, 0, 05 in Denticles.



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